

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

\$1.50 PER YEAR

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1919

VOL. XXXII. NO. 21

RAY WEBB SENT TO SOUTH FRANCE

Is Recuperating in Sunny Climate of Mediterranean; His Wounds Nearly Healed

C. WHITE WRITES HOME

The following letter received by Mrs. Geo. Webb from her son Ray, who has been in a hospital at Vichy since Oct. 10, is printed here in order that his many friends in this locality may know how he is faring.

Hyers, France
Jan. 6, 1919

Dear Mother and Sister:

I am now on the coast of the Mediterranean sea, near Marseilles. On the way down from Vichy saw several snow covered mountain peaks and the Rhon river. There are mountains all around us, in fact the hotel where we are staying is at the foot of one, and from it we can see the sea.

I am sending some postals of this place—hope you received the ones I sent from Vichy.

There are several orange trees all round the hotel besides palms, cacti, and cactus and tropical plants of many kinds. The roses are in bloom.

There is an old castle on one of the hills here in town. Another lad and I went up to see it but could not get very close as it was all fenced in. We had to go through what they call the old town, built on the side of the mountain. I saw one house dated 1816 and it looked quite new compared to some of the others. The streets were very narrow and so steep you could hardly walk up them. We went to a show after we came down from the castle but could not enjoy it very much as everything was in French.

The last letter I received from you was written Nov. 11th, and told of a cablegram, which I never received. Do not expect to receive any more letters from you, only what I could though, as I often wonder how you are and if either one of you were unlucky enough to get the "flu".

Do not know if I go back to the outfit or not as I have not been classified yet and will not be until my wound heals. The place where the bullet went in, is healed but where it came out is still open. The doctor at the other hospital said I would be well in two months at the most and I really think it will heal fast down here in this warm climate. Will close now and write a few cards. Hope this finds you all well. Your son and brother, Ray.

Monlhhausen, Germany.
December 27, 1918.

Dear Folks:

Your letter of November 18th, was received and will try to answer it now. Well how is everything at home including yourself. I am well and fine, also had a Merry Christmas, even if it was in Germany. We had a fine dinner, had fresh pork and mother's box got here Christmas morning with everything in fine shape. Pearl sent me a wrist watch. Were all the girls home Christmas, and did you have a good time?

It snowed here the night before Christmas and it is still on the ground. So you see it was a real Christmas. It is not very cold here as the ground is not frozen very hard yet.

Well we sure were a happy bunch when we heard that the Armistice was signed. We were at the front at the time and when we heard the firing stop at eleven o'clock we knew it was true. We were at five different points, Woe at Chateau Thierry, Sissons and Argonne woods. But will tell you all about it when I get home, as it is easier to tell than to write.

The old White truck that I have got has a few shrapnel holes in it, so you see I came pretty close to some, but was very lucky and got through it fine. When we get back will have lots to say. I had a letter from Gil last week. But I guess our old bunch is all broke up now.

I have seen the Rhine River and am on the other side of it now. Have been in Coblenz, which is a large city and is on the Rhine, (look it up on the map). It is very lively this far in Germany, also

Nels J. Spanggard Succumbs to Pneumonia

Tuesday morning at eight o'clock occurred the death of Mr. Nels J. Spanggard, after a severe illness of ten days caused by the flu which terminated in pneumonia. The deceased has been an invalid for the past ten years, and has been confined to his wheel chair the greater part of that time and when he contracted pneumonia it was felt from the first that he had very little chance of recovery.

Mr. Spanggard was born in Denmark on the 6th day of January 1867, and came to America in 1890. On the 30th day of April 1898 he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Sorensen. To them were born two children, Frank, aged nineteen and Marion aged fourteen, both of whom remain with the mother to mourn her loss.

Seven years ago they moved from Lake Villa to this village and have made their home here ever since.

He was a member of the Walhalla society, and held a membership in the Danish American Sick Benefit Society, and was also a member of the M. E. church.

Through all the long years that he has been in a helpless condition he has been a great sufferer, but has been most patient through it all, never complaining at his lot and always striving to make the best of every situation.

The funeral, which on account of health regulations, will have to be private, will be held at the home Friday afternoon at one o'clock, interment in the Hillside cemetery.

"A precious one from us has gone,
A voice we loved is still,
A place is vacant in our home
That never can be filled."

"Cow King" Must Go to Federal Prison

James Dorsey, the "millionaire cow king" of Kane county, Ill., must spend eight years in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, and pay a fine of \$3,000 according to a judgment of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judges Baker, Mack and Evans, after hearing arguments, denied Dorsey's appeal without leaving the bench. They adopted the unusual procedure of not giving a written opinion after Assistant United States Attorney Benj. P. Epstein had finished his argument for the government.

Dorsey was convicted in Federal Judge Landis' court and on Jan. 31, 1918, was sentenced. He was accused of having flooded the country with tubercular cows, using the mails to defraud in advertising that they were high grade, blue-blooded Holsteins.

Evidence showed he had not only purchased tubercular cows throughout the state but obtained them from the Union stockyards, shipping them to his 600 acre farm in Kane county, where they were clipped, their horns and hoofs polished, and then sold as blue bloods at fancy prices.

Many of the animals, it was charged, died on their way to purchasers. He is said to have averaged selling 12,000 head a year and his profits in one year were \$200,000.

Spring Shooting Lawful

The Federal Migratory Bird Law of 1918, under which the government claimed the right to prescribe "closed seasons" against the shooting of ducks and other wild birds which habitually migrate from state to state with the varying seasons, was in effect declared invalid last Tuesday by the United States Supreme Court at Washington.

The statute had been declared unconstitutional by the Federal District Court of Kansas and the government's appeal was dismissed by the high court. The hunters of Illinois and every other state that does not have a law against the spring shooting of ducks can now enjoy spring shooting.

Right Idea About Business

The old idea that business is getting the better of your neighbor is not only "laid business," but nonsense. Business is not getting the better of but doing the best for your neighbor—and yourself. If business is not mutually profitable, it is mutually destructive. My neighbor's prosperity helps mine and mine his. When that old pernicious notion is finally exploded the millennium of business will be at hand, the era of universal peace between capital and labor—Lord Leverhulme.

in Luxemburg which we came through. Well get ready for when Peace is signed and I get back we will have a hell of a time.

Write again soon and let me know what is going on there.

Yours lovingly,
Clarence White.

INTEREST IN DRAINAGE IS AROUSED

Mr. Webster Civil and Drainage Engineer Spoke on Subject Tuesday

MAY ORGANIZE DISTRICT

The Farmers Institute which met on Tuesday afternoon in the high school auditorium was well attended. The High School orchestra rendered several selections in a very creditable manner.

Mr. George White after a few introductory remarks in which he suggested that it was easily possible to double the production of the town of Antioch by draining the wet lands, introduced Mr. Arthur Webster, a Civil and Drainage Engineer of Wheaton, Ill., who is Engineer of a number of Drainage Districts in Northern Illinois, a couple of them in Lake county. Mr. Webster discussed the benefits of drainage which are many as follows: Increased production, increased land values, better sanitary condition, better roads, better farm tenants, and the comforts which increased profits will enable the farmer to enjoy. He explained the organization of drainage districts and answered questions generally.

Mr. Chas. Fos, who was to speak on "Dairying" for some reason, was unable to be present. The meeting closed after a couple of selections by the High School Glee club.

Following the talk in the afternoon a few of the most progressive farmers who reside just east of this village, decided that it would be for their mutual benefit to form a drainage district, and they accordingly planned to hold a meeting that same evening and talk the matter over with Mr. Webster. At this meeting it was brought out that it is the intention of those most interested in the project, to form the district by mutual consent if possible, and if not to endeavor to force it through court action.

It is estimated according to Mr. Webster that between 1100 and 1200 acres will be benefited by this proposed drainage, and that between 600 and 800 acres will be reclaimed. When asked in regard to the cost of reclaiming these acres he stated that it would be in the neighborhood of ten dollars per acre. The movement seems to be now fairly launched and mere about it is sure to be heard in the near future.

Road Road to be State Aid Road

That the state highway department has accepted the recommendation of the Lake County board of supervisors at a meeting held a few days ago, and have approved the selection of Rand Road as a state aid road was the announcement received by County Clerk Hendee in a letter from S. E. Bradt, superintendent of highways.

The Rand road extends from the Cook county line to Lake Zurich through Quentin's corners, being about five or six miles in length. This road is a short cut for those making the trip between Chicago and Lake Geneva and is used quite extensively despite the fact that it is in much worse condition than the more round-about course usually taken. When this road is improved the old route will be abandoned.

The money for the improvement of the Rand Road must come from the \$60,000,000 bond issue which the state passed recently. The road was not mentioned in the course at that time but Sheridan road was. Sheridan road has been paved by the county and the rebate which the county receives as a result will be used in paving the Rand road.

Like Papa

The family was at breakfast, and among other things they had haribolled eggs. The bald-headed papa turned to his two-year-old child and said: "Bibi, tell how do you wish your egg this morning?" She looked at the egg and then at her father and said: "I'd like it bird-headed, papa."

Masterpieces have never been produced by men who have had no masters.—Henry J. van Dyke.

Milk Producers Hold Annual Meeting

Lake County milk producers to the number of one hundred gathered at Libertyville Tuesday for their annual meeting and elected officers for the ensuing year as follows:

Pres., F. L. Thiese, Wauconda.
Vice Pres., Ralph Rouse, Area.
Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. Woodin, Area.

Directors, E. A. Wilton, Lake Villa; W. D. Dunning, Russell; Arthur Briggs, Wauconda.

It was announced at the meeting that the association had set the price at \$8.70 per hundred for February. It was \$3.76 during January.

At this meeting it was also explained that the new marketing company had asked all farmers to sell their milk through it and it was generally conceded that the farmers were planning to do so.

A number of good talks were given and the meeting as a whole proved a very successful one.

Florida Winter Compared To Ours

A newspaper printed in St. Petersburg, Fla., in referring to the weather states that on January 3, the temperature was around 32 degrees above at St. Petersburg, the coldest weather on record. People from the north who have gone to Florida to escape the cold weather are experiencing quite a radical change and quite contrary to the general balmy conditions of this famous winter resort. At Pensacola it was 26 degrees above, New Orleans 26, Galveston, Texas, 30 and Birmingham shivered with 12 above zero. The paper also stated that the sun had not shown on that day and according to custom, the entire issue was being given away. This was the 48th time in 84 years that the sun had not shown on St. Petersburg for a single day.

The above article contains a grain of satisfaction for "we ones" who had to stay and new find that we have been enjoying just about as fine winter weather as those who ventured south in search of balmy days.

Antioch Farmers Take Several Premiums

In looking over the list of premiums awarded for exhibits at the Lake County Corn Show held at Libertyville last week, we notice that a goodly number fell to the lot of the farmers who made entries from this locality. The names of those in this immediate vicinity who were awarded premiums are as follows:

Ten ears of corn—First, J. G. Benner, Lake Villa; second, J. H. Bonner, Lake Villa.

Ten ears yellow corn—First, Rouse Brothers, Area; second, G. R. White, Antioch.

Ten ears mixed corn—First, A. G. Hughes, Antioch.

Fifty ears corn (white)—First, Gordon Benner, Lake Villa.

Fifty ears yellow corn—First, Rouse Bros. Area; second, G. R. White, Antioch.

Best single ear of corn—First, A. G. Hughes, Antioch.

Best bushel spring wheat—Third Wm. Bonner, Lake Villa.

Best bushel winter wheat—First Wm. Bonner, Lake Villa; second, G. R. White, Antioch; third, A. G. Hughes, Antioch.

Best bushel early oats—Fourth, A. G. Hughes, Antioch.

Best bushel late oats—Third, D. H. Minto, Antioch.

Best peck timothy seed—Second, H. Minto, Antioch; third, A. G. Hughes, Antioch.

Best exhibit of farm seeds—First, D. H. Minto, Antioch.

Lake Co. Helps To Care For French Orphans

Thirty-four French children whose fathers have been killed in this war have been adopted in territory under the jurisdiction of the Lake county chapter of the Red Cross.

Two have been taken in this village one by the grammar school and one by the high school, Graylake, Wadsworth, Progressive, Toun Line, Fox Lake, Bliddecom, Ames, Browne, Butterfield, Ivanhoe, Gilmer, Fairfield and the Fairfield parochial school also each have adopted one unfortunate child. Gilmer auxiliary took 8, Lake Villa auxiliary took 2, Saugatuck 5, and the Deerfield grammar school 2.

Early last fall, Olson Camp R. N. A., of Antioch adopted a little French orphan, but on account of having done so before the opening of the present "drive" they were not included in the above list.

Optimistic Thought.
The slinky man loves to give advice; it costs nothing.

NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Our Exchanges Have Many Items of Different Events Concerning News.

NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

A sum aggregating approximately \$192,000 is available for use on the roads of Waukegan county this year under the state, county and federal systems.

Geneva lake is again thickly populated with fish houses. As yet the catches have not been biting very ravenously and the catches have been comparatively small.

One of the big crops of tobacco delivered last week at Edgerton, Wis., was grown on the two farms of Charles Nelson in Porter, which brought almost a fortune—\$18,700.

Peter Ludwig, of the town of Dover, Wis., knit over 100 pairs of socks for the Red Cross. Mr. Ludwig is over seventy years of age and did this work in order to do his bit during the big war.

The final round-up of the late Red Cross drive for membership in the Lake Geneva chapter resulted very satisfactorily, there having been 2,104 annual members and 1,000 junior members added to the list, making a total of 8,104.

Alexander Fletcher, the oldest resident of Kenosha county and one of the oldest in Wisconsin, died at his home in Kenosha at the age of 103. He had formerly been prominent in Kenosha and had been a resident of that city for more than seventy years.

Mrs. Wm. A. Moffett, wife of the former Commandant, has left for New York to be with Capt. Moffett until his ship, the U. S. S. Mississippi hoists anchor and sails for southern waters. Mrs. Moffett and the Moffett children have been living in Lake Forest since the Captain was detached from the station. She will return to Lake Forest after the Mississippi sails.

Supervisors will be asked to provide funds to pay one-third of the expense of employing a woman farm advisor. At the Farmers Institute in Libertyville a resolution was adopted asking the supervisors to appropriate such an amount. The state and national organization will each provide for two-thirds of the expense. The work of this advisor would be to help farmers wives solve their work problems.

Obituary

George Gravenor Grice was born at Alliance, Ohio, January 17, 1856, came to Illinois in February 1868, where he grew to manhood and was united in marriage to Josephine Drury July 3rd, 1881. To this union three children were born. Earl, Mrs. A. W. Lindgren and Louise all of Aurora, in which city the family have lived since moving away from this village in 1892.

He was a member of the M. W. A., being a charter member and always ready and willing to render help and assistance in times of sickness and need. He was a blacksmith by trade and was considered an expert in his line of work.

He died January 22, 1919, of peritonitis after a lingering illness and is survived by the widow and three children. Two brothers, Robert Grice of Waukegan, L. B. Grice of Antioch and three sisters Mrs. Henry Nolan of Huntington, Ind., Mrs. W. C. Bryant of Bristol, Wis., and Mrs. F. W. Weigle of Ripon, Wis. Burial at Aurora, Ill.

Frank Hatch Received Injury on Friday

Frank Hatch was unfortunate enough to receive a serious injury last Friday afternoon and as a result came very near losing the sight of one eye. While working among the cattle one of them struck him in the face with its horn, the blow falling directly in the corner of his left eye. His face was bruised and torn and the eyeball quite seriously injured. Dr. Warriner dressed the wound Friday evening and Saturday morning Mr. Hatch went to Chicago to consult a specialist.

Uncle Eben.
"De truth nia't allow easy to sit at," said Uncle Eben. "A man kin sometimes say sumpin' in half a minute dat he can't explain in five years."

An Interesting Letter From Across The Sea

The following letter written by Glen Bailly who is now in France to his father Oscar Bailly, is printed in the News for two reasons, the first being its own merits and the second being to bring our readers once more in touch with the Bailly family who were, once prominent residents of this community, but moved west several years ago.

Bayonne, France, Nov. 21, 1918

Dear Dad:
According to 'The Stars and Stripes' semi-official paper of A. E. F., every soldier is entitled to write a Xmas letter to his father—all censorship waived. In consequence thereof next week there is expected to be the greatest carnival of letter writing since writing became popular in the best circles. I owe a good many folks letters and know of no way as easy of reaching them all as through the medium of the county papers. If the editor does not need us soldier boys' letters as "filler" he can consider each of us as his special correspondent in France and satisfy his conscience in that way. In either case he can, in return, carry a little message of our whereabouts and our good will to all of our relatives, neighbors and friends—turn about is fair play, as the Yankee gunner said as he swung the Boche machine gun through an arc of 180 degrees and started it sputtering—*mes pas, editer!*

Now as to 'the life of the 10 speak. You'll see by that that I am at Bayonne, which extreme southwestern corner about as far from the line as I can get and still remain twenty-five miles south-west is the city of Hendes Spanish border. Five miles west lies the famous resort,ritz, on the ocean.

Bayonne is quite a res situated at the junction of as to form it into three distinct parts. Between known as Petite Bayon Spanish quarter of the North fork is the old ter, and along the South is the French quarter. ois claim a population of including the flotilla, are a good many. The city is prote by an elaborate and wonderful system of moats and walls. The moats are easily filled by lifting the gates before flood tide and then closing them before the tide goes out. The main fortress known as the Citadel is set on a hill overlooking the city. With a French colonel and our interpreter, I went through the fortifications not long ago. Supposedly it is one of the most intricate and best planned small fortifications in the world. Sort of a little Verdun—in fact, the same man drew the plans for both. Bayonne, throughout its long history, enjoys the distinction of having never been occupied by an enemy. However, in the early part of the 19th century, the British occupied the heights near the city. A small graveyard and monument marks the last resting place of the British Guards killed in that engagement. On the main road about a mile out there is a sign in English pointing out the way to the cemetery. It was in this city that the bayonette was invented and perfected, hence its name. Bayonne is the home of the 4th Reg. of French Infantry, one of the first regiments to get into action at the beginning of the war.

Biarritz, somewhat smaller than Bayonne is an all the year resort with the rush coming in late summer and autumn. It ranks along with Nice, Aix-le-Bain and Monte Carlo as a resort. It has been named "The Resort of Kings" for before the war it was the favorite watering place for the nobility of Europe. The beach while not large, is wonderful pretty. It is in the form of a crescent on the long side of which is a walk called "The Board Walk" although in reality it is a crescent shaped walk run into high rugged cliffs. The Casino adjoins the Board Walk near one end. In the center the slope is more gradual—neither is the background as high. On these high rock cliffs, some of practically overhanging the ocean at flood tide, are prettiest hotels imaginable. This summer one of the largest of these was managed by the American Red Cross for the entertainment of convalescent American officers, with all the privileges of the hotel, including good meals and the tariff was only a day. The presence of something less than a thousand American officers all summer added a good deal of color to the situation and incidentally got many shakels to the coffers of the resort keepers. Every American is considered more or less a millionaire and as legitimate play by the Frenchmen, and these officers, often arising from the front or a hospital ward, got three

(Continued next)

BRIDE OF BATTLE

A Romance of the American Army
Fighting on the Battlefields of France

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

(Copyright by W. G. Chapman.)

KELLERMAN STRIKES WALLACE WHO SURPRISES HIM WHILE IN QUARREL WITH MRS. KENSON.

Synopsis.—Lieut. Mark Wallace, U. S. A., is wounded at the battle of Santiago. While wandering alone in the jungle he comes across a dead man in a hut outside of which a little girl is playing. When he is rescued he takes the girl to the hospital and announces his intention of adopting her. His commanding officer, Major Howard, tells him that the dead man was Hampton, a traitor, who sold department secrets to an international gang in Washington and was detected by himself and Kellerman, an officer in the same office. Howard pleads to be allowed to send the child home to his wife and they agree that she shall never know her father's name. Several years later Wallace visits Eleanor at a young ladies' boarding school. She gives him a pleasant shock by declaring that when she is eighteen she intends to marry him. More years pass and Wallace remains in the West. At the outbreak of the European war Colonel Howard calls Wallace to a staff post in Washington. He finds Eleanor there, also Kellerman, in whom he discerns an antagonist. For years a strange man has haunted Eleanor's footsteps, following but never accosting her. One night Wallace sees the man and follows him to a gambling house kept by a Mrs. Kenson. Here the strange man is attacked by Kellerman. Wallace rescues him and takes him to his own apartment. In the night the man, who gave his name as Hartley, disappears. The next day Wallace is called from his office and on his return finds important documents missing. His resignation is requested. Mrs. Kenson asks Wallace to become a spy for the international gang. He refuses and is clubbed as he is leaving the house. Hartley rescues him.

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

Under the name of Weston, Mark had enlisted in the medical branch of the service. It was a lowly branch, despised by those who knew nothing of its activities. But the choice had been between that and nothing, for the first fighting contingents to be sent overseas embraced only the regulars, not those of the draft. Mark had enlisted rather than wait, especially since he knew that Colonel Howard, with Kellerman and his staff, were already in France.

And somewhere within a few square miles was the base of the American activities, the headquarters from which the mobilization in France was being directed.

"Hurry up to the surgical ward!" said the matron, as Mark reached her. "And you, too, Hartley," she added.

The two men scrambled up the stairs. At the opposite end of the building, an old converted chateau, the convalescent hospital, other orders were carrying out the stretchers with their living, mangled burdens.

A group of the newly arrived doctors and nurses was coming up the stairs. They were all ready for their work. Mark no longer saw anything but the wounded men. Dripping with perspiration, he hurried from the ward to the pack store and back, innumerable times, struggling under great piles of towels and bedding.

"Must have been a stiff fight," panted Hartley, as they passed each other. Mark responded with a movement of the head. It must have been a fight.



The Surgeon Searched His Face.

to have brought all those serious cases down to the base hospital. "Weston, you're going into the operating room!"

The nurse who addressed him spoke as to a servant.

"Yes, Sister," he answered, and placed his shoulders and hurried to obey.

The patient, already etherized, had been brought in. Mark, watching the patient narrowly as the surgeon probed the wound, knew nothing but his task until the surgeon nudged him familiarly in the side while one of the nurses was washing his forehead.

"I know your face, orderly," he said. "Where was it?"

Mark started and looked into the quizzical eyes of one of the army

doctors from an Arizona town, whom he had dined at the mess.

"I think you are mistaken, sir," he answered quickly.

The surgeon searched his face, and, like a decent man, admitted his error. "Another poor devil gone down," he thought, as he turned to his work.

There were three more operations following, and Mark sighed with relief as the last man was carried away. He took a scrubbing brush and bar of soap and knelt down to clean the floor, while his fellow attendant scoured the splashed table and carried away the towels.

Mark was conscious that the nurse still lingered, and he went on with his scrubbing. Somehow he did not want to meet her eyes.

She came toward him and stood near him, by the table. Something splashed down to the floor—then something else. Mark raised his head. They were tears, and others followed them down the nursing sister's face. The girl was Eleanor.

She put out her hands blindly. "Oh, Captain Mark!" she whispered.

Mark felt himself beginning to shake; fate seemed to have played a wretched trick on him just then.

"Why, Captain Mark! Why—why did you do this?" asked Eleanor.

"Hey, Weston!" called his fellow orderly from the door of the sterilizing room; and then, seeing him with the sister, withdrew.

"You heard my name?" asked Mark.

"I heard it, Captain Mark. Won't you tell me what it means, what it all means?"

"What it all means?" he repeated vaguely, wondering at the concern on her face.

"Why you disappeared as you did from Washington. I knew that you had applied for leave of absence because you had overworked in the hot weather. But you—never came back. Her voice broke into a sob. "The Colonel didn't think it strange. He wouldn't admit that there was any reason, except that you must have gone back to your regiment. Did you and he quarrel, Captain Mark? It's unthinkable. I could learn nothing about you, but Major Kellerman had said you were fired of the work and might have got some appointment out of the service. Their tales were conflicting. And you weren't on the army list any more. Won't you tell me, just because—you know—because—"

Mark could hardly restrain his feeling.

"I'll tell you," said Mark, raising his eyes. "I was accused of treachery, of betraying secrets to enemies of my country."

Eleanor laughed in a little, meaningless voice. "You're still the same, Uncle Mark," she whispered. "Did you think I would believe that?"

"It was not true," cried Mark, nettled and desperate. "But it was found that I frequented gambling houses."

"You are so fond of money, Uncle Mark!"

"I wanted money. You were rich, and I wanted your esteem. I wanted to move in your circles, to win your favor, as others could."

She gasped and grew red; he saw that his arrow had gone home, and went on pitilessly.

"When I was at your reception you had smiles for everyone."

"That's enough, Captain Wallace," she said, with an indrawn breath. "You insulted me the last time we met, you know, or probably have forgotten. I—I see that all my thoughts of you were wrong. I was always a burden. And when you didn't write so many years, and when you didn't come to see me, I thought—oh, I'll tell you now, since you have humiliated me as deeply as it is possible to humiliate a woman. I thought you stayed away and kept away because you liked me, and because you were afraid that I might come to care for you, and ruin

my prospects among the rich young officers. I thought it was a sort of absurd, misplanned, quixotic chivalry, Captain Wallace."

Wallace was choking. So she had known!

But he had won his miserable game, as he realized from her next words:

"It was a foolish idea, Captain Wallace, and now I've given it up, and I know that men aren't so idealistic and chivalrous as I have imagined them. But—she bent forward—"I don't believe you are a traitor, Captain Mark!"

And over her head Mark saw the tall figure of Kellerman in the doorway.

The recognition was mutual and instantaneous. Kellerman's surprise was changing into a sneering challenge when Eleanor turned, saw the newcomer, and, with a superb effort of will, smiled at him.

"So I see you got here, Sister Howard," said Kellerman, with a forced laugh.

"Just in time," answered the girl. "Have you come to order us all up to the trenches?"

"Some of you, but not the ladies. No, I'm attending the General on his tour of inspection of the lines."

The talk grew indistinct as they drifted away. Mark, staring after them in a stupor, saw Kellerman nod toward him, and fancied that the girl made a gesture of pleading.

Neither had noticed him. He reflected savagely that already Eleanor was coming to take his status for granted, as the other sisters did.

CHAPTER XI.

By evening the rush of work had died down, and the orderlies, save those on duty, were given the customary leave.

Leave meant: Etaples, with its comfortable little inn, the chatty landlady and her pretty daughter.

Mark strode toward Etaples. He had an intense longing for the lights and comfort of the little inn. But he had not gone more than a hundred paces when Hartley halted him.

"Going into Etaples?" he asked. "Do you mind my going with you?"

"Frankly, yes, Hartley," answered Mark. "You won't mind my saying so? I want to be alone after—"

"I know, old man," said Hartley, drawing back. "Sorry if I bothered you."

But Mark swung round on him. "Hartley, answer me one question," he said. "What has Miss Howard ever had to do with you? Why have you been watching her for six or seven years?"

Hartley began to walk along the road at Mark's side. He made a curious gulping sound before he answered.

"Has it occurred to you, Mark, that the Kenson woman has been operating in Washington for a good time now?" he asked.

"I suppose so," Mark answered. "You know everything was prepared for years before the war began. The system had ramifications in every department of the government. You know Colonel Howard was in touch with it as far back as the Cuban war?"

"Good Lord, yes, but—"

"And a man is only a pawn in such a game. Good God, don't question me, Mark! I've been a fool of hers, but I'll swear that I never worked against the government. I learned little by little of the whole accursed nest of spies. I obeyed their orders because—well, I can't tell you now—but I worked against them too. I've done them more harm than good. I had my motives—selfish ones, despicable, perhaps; but I was never a traitor. Good God, Mark, haven't you seen how your faith in me has begun to make a man of me?"

Mark took Hartley's hand and gripped it. It was the best and the only possible answer. In their tacit understanding they went on toward the inn together.

Outside the inn they saw an auto, with a soldier chauffeur in charge. Hartley gripped Mark's arm.

"Do you know whose that is?" he whispered. "Kellerman's!"

The landlady came to the door. "Bonsoir, messieurs," she said smiling. "This way tonight, if you please."

She led them round by the side, into the kitchen, where they found half a dozen privates drinking light wine and teasing the landlady's daughter as she served them.

There was nothing in this to the men; they were often turned out of the dining room-parlor when officers put in an appearance. But—this was Kellerman! Mark looked at Hartley and saw intense excitement on his face, which he was trying most evidently to restrain.

He ordered beer of Annette, and followed her toward the outhouse in which the liquor was stored. The girl was a friend of his, perhaps because, more serious than the rest, he treated her with less badinage than was customary among the soldiers. As she moved out of the lighted room into the shadows outside the merriment fell like a mask from her face.

"What is it, Annette?" asked Mark.

"Ah, monsieur, it is tragic!" said the girl, pausing at the outhouse door. "She is one of my countrywomen. The

accent is of the south, or some outlandish part, but she is French—and she has come a long way to meet him, and he will not have anything to do with her. How did she get through the lines?"

"Who, Annette?"

"The lady with the American officer. Listen, monsieur! Listen, then!"

They were standing in front of the outhouse, which was set near an angle of the old-fashioned building between the parlor and the kitchen. They could hear the imploring voice of the woman, and the subdued answers of Kellerman.

Then, elusive against the dark angle of the building, Mark perceived Hartley. He was standing under the high all of the window, in such a way that Mark thought he could see through the chink between the sill and the lower edge of the blind. Eavesdropping as he evidently was, Mark felt that something justified his presence there.

Annette perceived him at the same moment. She started, and then shrugged her shoulders.

"En bien, monsieur, it is their affair!" she said lightly, and went into the outhouse. She was too wise to interfere with her customers. Mark hardly noticed her departure. He was watching Hartley.

Suddenly the door opened and the woman came down the steps that led into the little vineyard behind the inn. She raised her heavy veil to dab a handkerchief at her eyes, and at that moment Mark recognized Mrs. Kenson.

He remained rooted to the ground in astonishment. But it was more than that; he felt suddenly trapped, as if the woman's presence there was vitally connected with his own problems, as if he were the victim of some far-reaching scheme with which he could not grapple.

A minute later Kellerman appeared and stood upon the step above her, looking into her upturned face with his habitual sneer.

"It is all over then?" asked Mrs. Kenson.

"Since you compel me to be frank—yes," answered Kellerman. "It has been over for years, Ada. To think that you should have put us all in this danger! You haven't told me how you got here, or how you sent me that message."

"How I got here? Does that matter? Well, I came up in a peasant woman's dress, as one of the repaired. I sent you the message through a boy, who knows nothing—his wife were thrashed out of him by the Germans. He left the note—he won't trouble you. And I suppose now I'm suddenly she broke into a shrill exclamatory. "I'm to go back, after the thousands of miles that I came, because you are the only man in the world who has ever meant anything to me! I gave my life to you. How many years have you played with me? Answer me! And now you fling me from you as if I were nothing, because of—oh, do you suppose I haven't heard of you and Miss Howard? I'll call her that! But take care! I can be dangerous when I am aroused, and I see now—I see clearly now, if never before!"

Mark's blood seemed to freeze as he listened. He had unconsciously drawn near Hartley.

"You are talking wildly, Ada," muttered Kellerman. "Are you going to ruin everyone? Do you want to hang? For you will, Ada. There's no sentimentality in war. Now I'm going to do the riskiest thing I ever did. I'm going to take you back behind the lines in my auto. By a miracle of good luck I have the passport for the night. Come! And we'll talk over matters on the drive back!"

"Come, Ada!" said Kellerman; and then he turned sharply and confronted Mark.

For an instant he stood as if transfixed; then, with an oath, he leaped at him and struck him a blow in the face that sent him reeling backward.

Wallace is sent to the front. Read the exciting details in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Busy men are usually so happy that they have no time to realize it.

WAITING FOR ZERO

Tense Minutes Before Argonne
Battle Opened.

English Officer Describes the Behavior
of American Soldiers in That
Fight as Wonderful—"Will
Forever Honor Them."

"It was the zero hour in the Argonne," remarked Maj. H. T. Hayden, an English officer, now in this country, "when I was first impressed with the greatness of American. I happened to be detailed to an American unit. There were French and American and English soldiers there, but I was with an American command. It doesn't matter what the occasion. When the battle of the Argonne began I was in a dugout when an American officer commanding a regiment of artillery stood with his watch in his hand, counting the seconds. He had been ordered to begin firing at 5:30 in the morning. All along that line of many miles the officers of the groupings had their orders. The zero hour was 5:30. This particular officer stood waiting, waiting, a lived an age in five minutes. The seconds seemed to drag an awful length. One, two, three, four I counted.

"But finally zero came. This officer turned to his aid. It was not necessary. This aid, a captain, had anticipated his commander. It was a shock, the greatest and the grandest shock I ever had. Waiting, waiting for the time, I was taken off my pins when it came by the thunder of the artillery.

For miles and miles and miles the guns roared. It comes only once in a lifetime, and few lifetimes, at that, to be present on such an occasion. It seemed that hell had broken loose.

"I don't know how any human being can live through such a thing, but we did. For six hours the guns spoke, and then for a brief period there was a cessation. Once more they started, and it was not until after noon that they stopped. Meantime the infantry was preparing to make its charge. I rode along the front lines of artillery in the early morning. Below I saw the American boys getting ready to make their drive. It was the most wonderful, the sublimest sight I ever saw or ever expect to see. I shall never forget, because it is stamped indelibly in my brain, the enthusiasm and the exuberance of the American gunners. They shall have had no previous training, but I shall forever honor the American artillery, and I shall never forget the opening of the battle of the Argonne."

Poetic Justice!

The first four letters of the name Amerongen, which designates the moated castle in Holland where the torrid Kaiser Wilhelm II is observing the twilight of the Hohenzollerns as rulers, compose the French word meaning bitter. One might find in this a fitting reply to the name of the place where, under Frederick the Great, Hohenzollernism began its rampant career. This Potsdam castle, with its French elegance, Voltaire associations and German mechanism for raising the dinner table, the monarch named in French "Sans-Souci," (without care) and for nearly two centuries it has shone forth a brilliant example of Prussian impertinence. But now the Hohenzollern has his cares, and no doubt they are bitter.

Cheerful Blinded Soldiers.

Cheerful news comes along from St. Dunstan's allotment holders. Here, as in other directions, the blinded soldiers are making good. E. Clarke, a poultry farmer at Edwinstowe, is winner of the first prize for the best potatoes and carrots at a local show, we read in the current number of St. Dunstan's Review, and on another page of this bright little record of the blinded soldiers' work and sport, we read: "One allotment holder, who is otherwise occupied during the day, contends that he has the advantage over ordinary sighted people, for he need not hurry home to put in an hour before dark; he can get on with it while they are in bed!"—London Mail.

Winter Snake Story.

J. K. Campbell of Vandalla, Ind., vouches for this December snake story:

"On December 22 my daughter and I started across a piece of timber land to a neighbor's home. Our dog went into a hole where a tree had blown over, and was routed by a five-foot black snake, which was hanging on some berry briars. I killed the snake with a club. The snake had the appearance of having swallowed a rabbit, but investigation disclosed that the snake had robbed a hen's nest, and had swallowed a china nest egg. We missed the china egg last July!"—Indianapolis News.

Ownership.

"Are you in favor of government ownership?"

"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "I've been trying to make up my mind. Everything depends on whether a business is run with intelligence and care, regardless of who owns it. And I've seen some men who thought they could take on all kinds of government responsibility that I wouldn't trust to run a peanut stand."

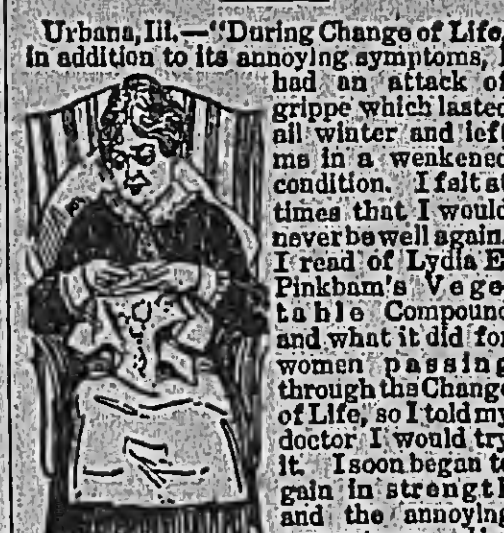
Its Profile.

"I see where they are going to have a cat show in New York for the soldiers and sailors."

"Well, the profits ought of a show like that, amount to a considerable purr cent."

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Help to Pass the Crisis Safely—Proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Can be Relied Upon.



Urbana, Ill.—"During Change of Life," in addition to its annoying symptoms, I had an attack of grippe, which lasted all winter and left me in a weakened condition. I felt at times that I would never be well again. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it did for women passing through the Change of Life, so I told my doctor I would try it. I soon began to gain in strength and the annoying symptoms disappeared and your Vegetable Compound made me a well, strong woman so I do all my own housework. I cannot recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly to women passing through the Change of Life."

—Mrs. FRANK HENSON, 1816 S. Orchard St., Urbana, Ill.

Women who suffer from nervousness, "heat flashes," backache, headache, "the blues," should try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Common sense extracts more solid comfort from life than genius does.

INDIGESTION, GAS, UPSET STOMACH

HURRY! JUST EAT ONE TABLET
OF PAPE'S DIAPERSIN FOR
INSTANT RELIEF.

No waiting! When meals don't fit and you belch gas, acids and undigested food. When you feel indigestion pain, lumps of distress in stomach, heartburn or headache. Here is instant relief.



Just as soon as you eat a tablet of Pape's Diapersin all the dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach distress ends. These pleasant, harmless tablets of Pape's Diapersin always make sick, upset stomachs feel fine at once and they cost so little at drug stores.—Adv.

Great thoughts seldom come in bunches.

Keep clean inside as well as outside by taking gentle laxative at least once a week, such as Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Adv.

As a rule, the more a man chips in the more he has to shell out.

\$100 Reward, \$100

Catarh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surface of the system. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength, restores the general health and assists nature in doing its work. \$100.00 for any case of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure. Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Some men have a manful for doing nothing.—I do it assiduously.

Take care of your health and wealth will take care of you. Gardell Tea promotes health.—Adv.

Before selecting the seed be sure of your soil.

Stop the Pain.

The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolic is applied. It heals quickly without scars. See and buy all druggists. For free sample write The J. W. Cole Co., Rockford, Ill.—Adv.

The heart is its own fate.—Bailey.

Confined to Her Bed Days at a Time

But Doan's Brought a Quick
and Lasting Cure.

Mrs. Herrman Ruschke, 177 Fourth St., Long Island City, N. Y., says:

"The pains in my back were almost unbearable. I always felt tired and listless and found it almost impossible to attend to my household. Gradually the pains increased—day by day my suffering became worse. Often flashes of light and black specks would appear before my eyes and dizzy spells would come over me. My hands and feet were swollen and my head pained me. At times I thought it would split. My kidneys annoyed me, too. I became despondent. Some-

times I would have to take to my bed for three or four days at a time. I had the good fortune to hear of Doan's Kidney Pills, so I began using them and was soon back in perfect health again. My cure has stood the test of time, so I am only too glad to recommend Doan's to other kidney sufferers."

Mrs. Ruschke gave the above statement in April, 1913, and on April 1, 1917, she added: "I gladly repeat all I have said about Doan's Kidney Pills, for they have cured me of kidney complaint."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

HALF SECTION 130 in the high-grade winter wheat, of which, of 1916 with one-third crop. Terms—London, Cash, Advance

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Facts About the Year 1919 of the Christian Era

WASHINGTON.—The year 1919 of the Christian era, which began Wednesday, January 1, and ends on Wednesday, December 31, not being a "leap year," will contain 365 days and a small fraction. It very nearly corresponds with the year 6632 of the Julian period, which began January 14, 1010. It may be explained that 7,980 Julian years form the period of agreement of the solar and lunar cycles with the cycles of Indiction.

The year 5650 of the Jewish era will begin at sunset on September 24, 1919. It is computed from the assumed date of the erection of the world according to Hebrew chronology—namely, Oct. 7, in the year 3761, B. C. The year 2672 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro, began on January 1, 1010, Julian calendar. The year 2570 of the Japanese era, being the eighth year of the period of Taisho, began January 1, 1910, Gregorian calendar.

The year 1919 of the Christian era comprises the latter part of the one hundred and forty-third and the beginning of the one hundred and forty-fourth year of the independence of the United States.

In the year 1919 there will be three eclipses, two of the sun and one of the moon:

A total eclipse of the sun, May 28-29, invisible at Washington.

A partial eclipse of the moon, November 7, visible at Washington; the beginning visible generally in North America except the extreme western part.

An annual eclipse of the sun, November 22, visible at Washington as a partial eclipse.

Silver and Gold Service Chevrons Make Trouble

PROTESTS reaching members of congress against the war department's service chevrons may lead to legislation prohibiting their use. Representative McKenzie of Illinois, Republican member of the house committee on military affairs, considers taking the lead in the matter.

The recent action of the war department in providing for the wearing of silver chevrons by those who served in this country has brought to a head the issue which has been smoldering ever since gold chevrons were designated for overseas service.

"I am greatly concerned over the situation and am inclined to think congressional action may be necessary prohibiting all sorts of service chevrons," said Mr. McKenzie. "Congress is being flooded with complaints of discrimination in the manner in which the chevrons are given to those who served in this country and those in France."

"The gold chevrons are most highly prized, but this seems unfair. The men who served overseas did so because they happened to be ordered, not because of any choice of their own. Some of those who remained in this country did far more valuable service than those who went across."

"The men who dodged real military service by going in as army field clerks are entitled to wear the gold chevrons. Most of them never saw a German soldier except possibly after one was captured. They scarcely got within sound of a battle. Yet these men with their gold chevrons in some way are made to appear superior to those who wear silver chevrons who were unflinching to get into the fighting but were held in this country for one reason or another."

"To my mind, if there are to be service chevrons the most equitable system would be to have them worn by those who served in actual fighting. Certainly there could be no objection to some little distinction for those who clearly risked their lives."

This raises the question of the air service. The flyers who were kept here as instructors clearly risked their lives continuously.

Bolivia Asks Relief From the Peace Commission

THE government of Bolivia has sent to Paris the evidence upon which that country bases its claims arising out of the Tacna and Arica dispute between Chile and Peru. Bolivia admits that she was defeated by Chile in the war between Chile and Peru, but she refused to sign a treaty of peace until 20 years after the Peruvian government formally concluded peace with Chile. Bolivia, as a result of the war, lost Antofagasta, her only outlet to the sea, and ever since, according to the statement of a diplomatic authority, she has been stifled as a nation.

Bolivia proposes to see if what she considers the wrong done her in the last century cannot be righted through an examination of the controversy by a properly constituted tribunal. Bolivia's chief claim is that she be given an outlet to the sea in order to develop her resources. By treaty arrangements with Peru and Chile, Bolivia has a free port at Antofagasta and Mollendo, the latter in Peru, but she insists that this is not sufficient.

It is considered certain by Latin-American diplomats here that the Tacna-Arica question will be brought up at the peace congress in Paris.

It is learned that among the advisers who went to France with President Wilson were experts on Chile and Peru. It is stated here in official circles that Chile would not be surprised if the United States, and possibly an international tribunal to be set up by the peace congress, calls upon Chile to execute the provision of the treaty of Arica which marked the end of the war between Chile and Peru, for a plebiscite to be held in ten years, or 1893, to decide whether Tacna and Arica should remain Chilean territory or revert to Peru.

The nation losing the provinces would have to pay to the other \$10,000,000.

The United States has sent notes to the presidents of Chile and Peru informing them that it "stands ready to tender alone, or in conjunction with other countries of this hemisphere, all possible assistance" to bring about an equitable solution.

Paris Now Has Wilsonitis; Americans in Danger

WORD comes from Paris that the French capital has Wilsonitis in a most virulent form. President Wilson just now is the hobby of every Parisian who is old enough to know what it's all about. They've already dedicated to him the Wilson cocktail, Wilson highball, Wilson hat, Wilson shoe, Wilson avenue and Wilson march.

Everywhere you go—restaurant, hotel, theater, in the street—you hear them discussing "Le President Wilson."

No matter who the Frenchman is who sits next to you or at a nearby table he finally draws you into conversation on the one topic that is uppermost in his mind—President Wilson.

The American civilian in Paris of about sixty or thereabouts who bears even the remotest resemblance to our president has certain embarrassments.

His joker friends are apt one evening, on the crowded boulevards, where the merry-makers throng, to point him out to a group of French Polius and their girl friends and with a wink say: "There goes President Wilson, I guess." At least three very dignified American gentlemen were seen on different occasions, surrounded by pretty girls doing a May-pole dance, and in their being kissed and kissed and kissed.

Paris stock of "Vive Las" is almost exhausted.

For Service

By E. B. HACKLEY

(Copyright, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Across the windows of Pierre Gablin's tiny fruit shop there went a flash of bright red and a shadow of dark blue. The flash was the bunch of red gladioli that Bessie Damour carried; the shadow was Bob Heathman, towering a healthy brown giant above the vivacious little laundry worker, with whom, when he was off duty as engineer on the R. M. railroad, he managed to spend much of his spare time.

As the red and the blue vanished, Pierre was seized with a great trembling. He knelt in haste behind his grape-covered counter, and, leaning his head on a crate of fragrant muskmelons, spread out his hands in weariness of soul.

"Bibette! Bibette!" he whispered in French. "My petite—how I love—how I love—and she with no care for me in her heart!"

In her fourth year in America with her aunt and uncle, Julie and Louis Flavien—20 years away from France—the girl had come to Marshville to work in the big laundry there, and at the same time Pierre Gablin, armed with the small stock of English and money he had acquired in his six months' stay in the United States, had set up in business for himself, his dream before he had left France.

For two years now Pierre had loved Bibette, or Bessie, as she called herself in her girlish desire to be Amer-



Removed the Cartridges.

ican, and Bessie had seemed to care for him until Bob Heathman began to stay in Marshville.

Bob spent his engineer's wage recklessly on the bonbons, flowers, plays and auto rides that Bessie loved, and Pierre had to save money each month to put back in the trade and to add to the little sum toward the home he had planned to buy for her ever since he'd first seen her in the little Catholic church in the town.

But now, every time he ventured timidly to ask her to go with him, she had "an engagement with Robert Heathman," or "Terry" Thatcher, the young fireman, or Charlie Bensley at the telephone exchange.

But the little demiselles going to school would be along directly with their pendants for apples; one could not neglect one's business even though the heart were breaking. Pierre got up and rearranged his shelves and counters. At noon a dozen girls from the laundry on Magnolia street poured in the little shop, demanding grapes and bananas. There was another fruit shop just across the street from the laundry building, but Tony Ferraro was middle-aged and married. Pierre was neither, and in addition possessed a handsome face, very blue eyes and the most delightful manners.

Mrs. Adelaide Mercer, the richest and proudest lady on Maple avenue, who bought her baskets of fruit from the young Frenchman, was not recorded more deference or courtesy than Molly Semms, the homeliest of the laundry girls, when she bought her daily five cents' worth.

The girls lingered and chattered as they went out.

"Isn't he handsome?" he heard the red-haired one saying. "Do you think he's as good looking as Bob Heathman, Lou?"

"A hundred times better looking," the dark girl answered positively. "and a thousand times more polite. It he'd only take notice. Say, Nan, I believe Bob Heathman's going to marry that pretty Bessie he's going with!"

"Gosh!" cried Nan. "Don't tell me you believe that. I had a few hopes that way myself!"

After the girls disappeared up the street Pierre sat very still, stupidly staring at nothing. He did not want to live, if Bessie, his Bibette, became Heathman's wife.

A tarantula hidden in a bunch of bananas had bitten him the summer before. A customer had discovered him lying in a faint. He'd called for help and a doctor, and they'd revived him and found and killed the fatal spider.

Pierre wished that they had let him die. He had meant to write in the fall to his old cousin in France, Barbe Plardet, his nearest relative, that he was married to the good French girl she'd told him to marry, rather than an American, who might also be a good girl, but who would not have any memories of La Patrie.

But now he'd nothing of happiness to write to good old Barbe. When it was dusk and there were no more customers he shut the shop and took out of the drawer the little revolver Bayne Carty, the town's chief of police, had persuaded him he ought to keep in the little shop.

He brought it back in his tiny bedroom and laid it down on his pillow. One shot and his heart would cease its awful ache. Surely the Bon Dieu would pardon—would pardon—

It was a hot night, he had closed only the screen door and his cat was clawing at this. He opened the door to let the cat in. The morning dully he had forgotten lay on the steps. He always read the paper. He had learned English that way. He opened and read it now.

"War in Europe! Germany to fight France—Belgium invaded!" read the headlines. Further details of that evil advance stared up at him.

France—in belle France—invaded by the old enemy! The paper dropped to the floor. Pierre sprang to his feet. He seized the little revolver and removed the cartridges.

"Forgive me, mon Dieu!" he cried. "There is no happiness, but there is need for service!"

At noon the next day, when the young laundry workers came into the little fruit store, they found Bob Tony Ferraro there loading the fruits in wagons. Pierre, a changed, excited Pierre, helped him.

"You trade with me now," Tony grinned. "I have buya his fruits and his trade."

"Where are you going, Mr. Gablin?" chorused the girls.

Pierre held up his head—his eyes very bright.

"To fight for France, mes demiselles, for France!"

"But you will be killed!" they cried all together, and impulsive red-haired Lou Phillips shed tears.

Pierre laid his hand on his heart. "It is the kindness of heaven that the demiselles shed tears for me. America has been good to me, but my life is very sad—it would not be a hardship, mes demiselles, to die!"

In the dusk Bessie Damour came into the dismantled shop. She was pale as ashes, and her black eyes were red with crying.

"Oh, Pierre," she came quite close to him, "they said you—oh, Pierre, are you going soon?"

Pierre did not look at her. "Tomorrow."

"But why? Why?" The words were piteous.

Pierre turned his astonished face to her. "You are to marry Heathman—there is no more happiness in the world for me, petite, only service."

"But this—America is your country now!" she cried.

"I know," he answered, "I am going but to lend myself—I will come back to America—but in La Patrie, la Patrie suffers, even more than I, Bibette!"

Then Tony outside—Tony who'd come for the last of the fixtures, heard a pleading cry:

"Take me with you, Pierre! I have you, not Bob—oh, Pierre, take me with you!"

When they came out together, Tony looked at Pierre's great wonder. It was as though the sun were shining on his face, and the sun was gone down!

Real Meaning of "Yeoman."

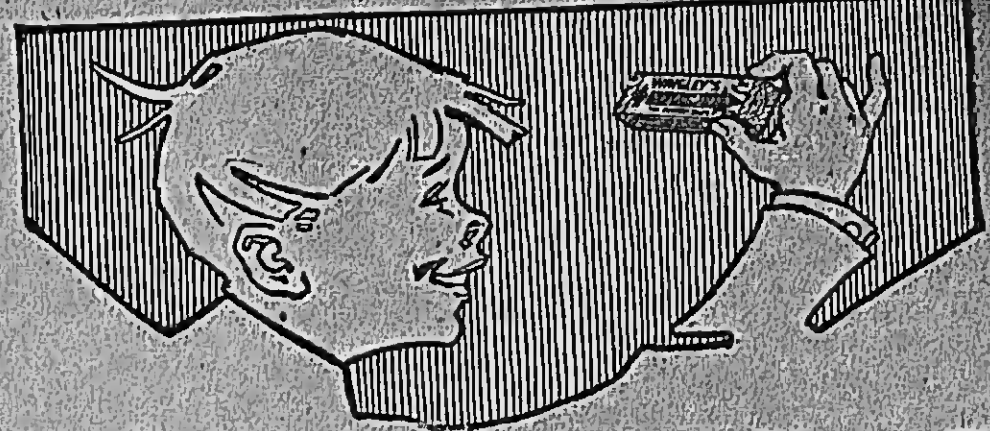
The word "yeoman," except in its association with "yeomanry," has dropped out of common use, and when one does come across it it is generally employed incorrectly. Recently it was used in England as a synonym for "farmer," which it is not. A yeoman is a man who farms his own freehold, whether he is a "40-shilling freeholder" or a "40,000-shilling" one. This is still clearly enough understood in such "backward" counties as Dorset, where the yeoman is tenacious of his title and thinks all the better of you if you address your letters to Mr. So-and-So, Yeoman. There are still yeomen of old descent, true "gentlemen of England," who would not thank you for any higher title. "Yeoman" is one of those good words the integrity of which should be preserved.

Temperature Seldom Varies.

About the only place in which the daily temperature varies but narrowly from the annual mean is the weather on eastern side of the island of Hawaii. It is the proud boast in Hilo that within thirty miles of that city any desired climate may be found, from the torrid beach to the eternal snows of Mauna Kea, and that when a spot of the desired climate is found it will be unchanging day after day. Meteorological facts are not all that are needed. A change of climate for purposes of health should not be made except under competent medical direction.

Her Delightful Task.

"S'il What's coming off up there in front?" asked the chief of the rapidly-fire restaurant. "Claudine has suddenly turned as sweet as peaches. She thrilled that last order to me like a kill-a-lou. Is she practicing up for you?" "No," replied Heloise, of the same establishment. "She is waiting on a lieutenant."—Kansas City Star.



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WRIGLEY'S

THE wax-wrapped

sealed package

with WRIGLEY'S

upon it is a guar-

antee of quality.

The largest chewing-

gum factories in the

world—the largest

selling gum in the

world: that is what

WRIGLEY'S means.

SEALED TIGHT
KEPT RIGHT



17

The Flavor Lasts!

Western Canada's "Horn of Plenty" Offers You Health & Wealth



It's easy enough to read a woman's mind, but almost impossible to understand it.

Lives 200 Years!

For more than 200 years, Haaslem Oil, the famous national remedy of Holland, has been recognized as an infallible relief from all forms of kidney and bladder disorders. Its very age is proof that it must have unusual merit.

If you are troubled with pains or aches in the back, feel tired in the morning, headache, indigestion, insomnia, painful or too frequent passage of urine, irritation or stinging in the bladder, you will almost certainly find relief in GOLD MEDAL Haaslem Oil Capsules. This is the good old remedy that has stood the test for hundreds of years, prepared in the proper quality and convenient form to take. It is imported direct from Holland laboratory, and you can get it at any drug store. It is a standard, old-time home remedy and needs no introduction. Each capsule contains one dose of five drops and is pleasant and easy to take. They will quickly relieve those stiffened joints, that headache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel, "brick dust," etc. Your money promptly refunded if they do not relieve you. But be sure to get the genuine GOLD MEDAL brand. In boxes, three sizes.—Adv.

When a man's heart is broken by a woman he employs some other woman to mend it.

Contorted tongue, vertigo and constipation are relieved by Garfield Tea.—Adv.

About one-third of a volunteer church choir can sing, and the other two-thirds would like to sing.

Your Granulated Eyelids, Eyes Inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by PISO'S Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Drugstore, or by mail 60c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye free write to Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Baby Colds

require treatment with a remedy that can take no opiate. Piso's is mild but effective, pleasant to take. Ask your druggist for

PISO'S

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 5-1919.

THE ANTIOCH NEWS

A. B. JOHNSON, EDITOR

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McAdoo's Bluff

Unless congress immediately enacts legislation continuing government control of the railroads for a period of five years Mr. McAdoo has threatened to send advice by wireless to Mr. Wilson to turn them back to their private owners at once. It is a part of the Democratic plan that the public, particularly the stockholders and employees of the roads, should throw up their hands in horror at Mr. McAdoo's suggestion and feverishly write their senators and representatives to get busy on the five-year legislation. The chaotic condition in which the roads now are, with their immense burdens of increased wages and tremendous equipment bills to meet, is enough to strike terror to their owners when they are suddenly threatened with the withdrawal of the financial support of the United States treasury.

But let us study the situation, and see if the McAdoo threat is not a case of pure bluff. The first and immediate result of throwing back the roads to their owners would be to send them into the hands of receivers. The prime duty of the receiver is to reduce expenses, and inasmuch as there is hardly a road in the country that would find it possible to meet the enormous drain upon it with the present operating income, drastic curtailments would go into effect at once. The shipping and traveling public would be the sufferers from reduction in the number of trains, the impossibility of collecting judgments for damages, the prompt cessation of all improvements that may be under way. One of the first acts of the receivers would be to apply for a court order reducing wages of employees to a point conforming with the ability of the roads to pay. Such an order would make enemies of the men affected. In short, to throw the roads overboard at such short notice would bring such a storm of condemnation about the heads of Wilson, McAdoo, and the Democratic party that they would not have a chance at the elections in 1920 or for the next fifty years.

Franklin Versus Burleson

At a recent National Press Club affair the riddle was propounded: "Why is Mr. Burleson different from Benjamin Franklin?" The answer was: "Because Franklin started the postoffice, and Burleson finished it." That represents the unanimous opinion of the Postmaster General throughout the country. A few weeks ago the trans-Atlantic cable people were quarreling with Mr. Burleson, and now the telegraphers union charges that "as a representative of the United States government Mr. Burleson has not so far been as good as his word."

Through all the stormy days since the beginning of the war the Capital has been ringing with the echoes of peculiar conditions in the postoffice department. The idea that democracy was to be secured through representative measures has found its outlet in the suppression of radical newspapers, and experiments of doubtful value in the mail service. Unsupported Mr. Burleson's policies couldn't last a week; but he has hung his scheme onto the tail of Mr. McAdoo's kite—and whatever else may be said of the McAdoo plan, it cannot be denied that the gentleman himself inspired confidence in everything he undertook. Since government control has existed under Mr. McAdoo there has seemed an inconsistency in saying that the postoffice department proposals should be thrown down. But the Capital is responding to the demand that appears to be gaining headway throughout the country that the great wire interests be divorced from the control of trifling politicians.

Are Republics Ungrateful?

In the Chelsea naval hospital near Boston there were recently 25 marines, veterans of the fighting at Belleau Wood and at Chateau Thierry. For eight months they had been without their pay, and a committee of officers and civilians gave a benefit to raise funds to provide them with comforts. This in one of the most aggravated cases yet reported of the non-payment of our returning fighters. There can be no reasonable excuse for a delay of eight months in the straightening out of pay accounts.

Remember the Fighters

Out in Idaho a mining company has ordered that all of its employees who claimed exemption from the draft on the grounds that they were not citizens of the United States shall be dismissed and their places filled by men who either responded or held themselves in readiness to respond to the nation's call. Not such a bad idea.

United States Railroad Administration

Important
Change in
Suburban
Ticketing
Arrangements

Effective, February 1, 1919, all of the present *multiple trip tickets* (other than individual monthly tickets), sold by railroads under Federal control in the Chicago Suburban District, *will be withdrawn.*

As a substitute for such tickets, a *26-ride ticket*, good for the purchaser or any member of his or her immediate family, limited to six months, will be sold at the rate of *two cents per mile per ride.*

Tickets sold at the old rate *after January 25th* will not be honored after January 31st, but unused rides on such tickets *will be deemed* at a rate proportionate to the total cost of the ticket.

Tickets sold *prior to January 25th* will be honored for passage to and including February 28th, and will be subject to redemption after that date at proportionate rates.

Note: No Change Will Be Made in Rates Charged for Individual Monthly Tickets.

SILK AND WOOL CREPE SMOCK



Hand-dyed silk and wool crepe was used by the weavers for this robin's egg green smock. It is embroidered in green, blue and rose hand-dyed wool.

NEW MATERIALS FOR SPRING

Calico Patterns in Indestructible Voile Regarded Foremost Among the Novelty Goods.

That the use of silk will probably continue to hold its place is evident from the fact that both the gingham and the calico print patterns are being copied in silk, states a writer in the New York Herald. Some of the novelty silks are simply fascinating. One called dew-kiss is a rough wavy silk with a great deal of shimmer, and is carried out in bleached shades very strikingly. One combination is blue and gold color and is very successful. To be pebble, it looks very much like sunset on rippling blue water. Kunst-kunsa is another good-looking fabric, slightly heavier than the one previously spoken of, and very much on the same order.

A madras crepe plaid features the patterns which we usually associate with gingham and does it in a most interesting way. For sheer novelty, however, calico patterns in indestructible voile must be mentioned as first and foremost. The idea is decidedly quaint and the patterns are still more so—little knots of rose-colored flowers on gray backgrounds and other designs dear to the hearts of our grandmothers. These fabrics will all find a ready sale.

for the South, for while sport clothes hold first place there are other occasions when what might be known as the afternoon frock for country wear is an absolute necessity.

As to the subject of colors the most brilliant shades will be reserved for sport and the subdued shades to which several seasons have accustomed us will prevail for other occasions.

Of course white, which was creeping back into favor last season, will still be popular and deservedly, as it makes such a brilliant background for a touch of vivid color.

USE OF FRINGE ON A FROCK

Charming Border Treatment is Easily Produced, Affording Most Clever Arrangement.

It took some one of a decidedly unconventional turn of mind to put fringe on a frock and not use it fringed, says a correspondent. The result was very decidedly to the good, and the means surprisingly simple.

You see the effect was that of large fluffy silky shells, and they made the most charming border treatment ever. The fringe was treated this way:

Lengths sufficiently long to make generous spirals were cut and applied spiral fashion with widely separated "invisible" stitches along the border of the fringe, which, of course, was perfectly plain, neither knotted nor twisted. After that each strand of the fringe was looped, or turned under itself and the end stitched securely to preserve the loop. Thus you see the effect was a soft spiral of loops. Chenille fringe would be delightful to work with this way, and perhaps a bit easier than the more "stringy" kind. Nor is there any artistic reason for not using two colors of fringe, perhaps blue, for instance, and black, placed alternately.

SOME LATE STYLE HINTS

It is said the very latest New York and is dresses of sateen. They did fail to be even more popular than were the calico ones of last summer.

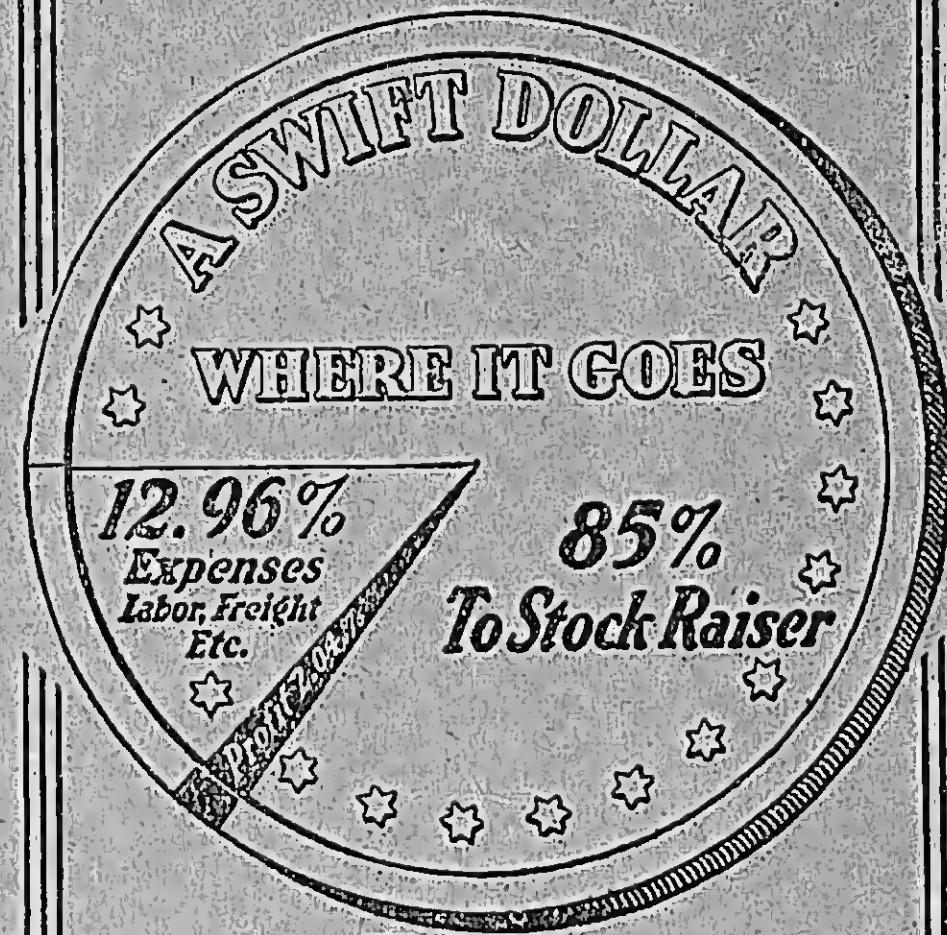
Montreux hair hats, though quite the thing in Paris, are said to be unbecoming to many women, especially to those with very light or gray hair.

Brown, in a soft, dull tone, is a strong rival of black for evening frocks. There is hardly an evening frock, however, but that shows at least a touch of black.

A smart new style is the slip-on blouse with apron front, adorned with darling little pockets and wrist-length bishop sleeves set into large armholes. A narrow sash girle holds the blouse in about the waist.

Fur Vests

Some of the new velvet suits show vests of fur, of the shorter sorts, like squirrel or beaver, that button or fasten up under the chin.

The
Swift Dollar
for 1918

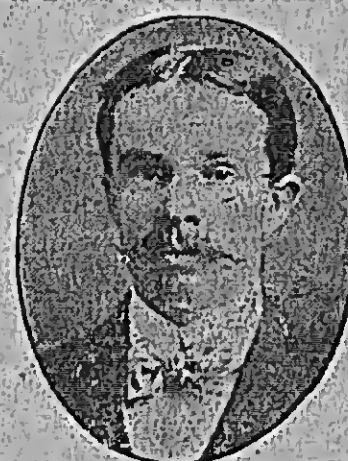
The above diagram shows the distribution of the average Swift dollar received from sales of beef, pork and mutton, and their by-products, during 1918.

1919 Year Book of interesting and instructive facts sent on request. Address Swift & Company Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois

Swift & Company, U.S.A.



Not Knocking the Doctor, Either. Sometimes it looks like the doctor is the only person in the community who hasn't a sure cure for bad colds. —Galveston News.



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General Auctioneer

Has the best judgment of values and gets the highest prices. Farm sales a specialty. For dates, call this office, or Phone 111-M Zion City, Ill.

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Diamonds, watches and all kinds of jewelry at less than cost. At half the price you pay regular stores.
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RUSSELL, ILL.

Federal
Electric
Washing
Machines

The time spent in doing the family washing—they cut it to a fraction. The labor—they get rid of that entirely.

Sold
on
Monthly
Payments

They use about five cents worth of electricity in handling the job for the average family. Figure that against the wages of a laundress—if you can get one.

Demonstration at our
Sales Rooms
Public Service Co.
OF NORTHERN ILL.

Local and Personal Happenings

G. R. Oleott spent Monday in Chicago.

Fred Willett was a Chicago passenger Monday.

Don't fail to see The Eagle at the Majestic Saturday.

Sadie Richards of Chicago spent over Sunday with Mrs. Wm. Dupre.

Next Wednesday at the Majestic, Theda Bara in The Two Orphans.

Frank Chinn of Kenosha spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives at this place.

Mrs. Claude Brogen and Mrs. Gus Schilke spent the latter part of the past week with Mrs. John Felter at Walworth.

Dr. F. S. Morrell was in attendance at the State Dental convention in Chicago Saturday. He remained over Sunday and Monday with relatives in the city.

Lester Osmond has sold his residence on Spafford street to a Mr. Campbell of Chicago, who moved in the latter part of last week.

First Lieutenant John Kaluf, who is now stationed at Philadelphia arrived home on Monday evening on a ten day furlough.

Make plans to attend the Confett Carnival ball given in the Antioch opera house by the ladies of the Episcopal Guild on Friday evening, February 7. Tickets \$1.00.

There will be a dance in the Antioch opera house Saturday evening, Feb. 1. Music by Morrell's orchestra. Tickets \$1.00. Supper extra. Everyone come and have a good time.

Harold Hughes has been released from service at the Great Lakes and last Saturday was placed on the inactive duty list. He and his bride have gone to housekeeping in Chicago.

Mrs. D. A. Williams received a message Wednesday morning, telling of the sudden death of her sister, Mrs. Chas. Munson of Sharon, Wis. Mrs. Williams and daughter, Mrs. Dupre left for Sharon in the afternoon.

The primary department of the M. E. Sunday School will give an entertainment in the M. E. church, Friday evening Jan. 31, for the purpose of procuring equipment for this newly organized department. Tickets 15 cents.

Russell Horden returned home from Camp Grant Tuesday afternoon. He has been at Camp Hancock, Georgia, for several months but was returned to Camp Grant where he received his discharge.

Mrs. A. Edgar received a letter from Archie Mapletrop Monday morning in which he stated that his division had been taken out of the army of occupation. This gives rise to the thought that he may soon be on his way home.

Next Sunday is the day that the ground hog is supposed to come out and take a squint at the weather. If he sees his shadow we are, according to tradition, in for six more weeks of winter, but if they should turn out to be as mild as the past six weeks we wouldn't worry very much.

Antioch Chapter No. 423 O. E. S., held its annual installation of officers last Thursday evening with Associate Grand Matron, Mrs. Vivian Scott of Chicago acting as installing officer. Mrs. Dora Sablin served as Grand Marshal, Mrs. Clara Johnson as Grand Chancellor and Mrs. Beesie Hillebrand as Grand Organist. At the close of the installation ceremonies a dainty lunch was served.

The Antioch basket ball team lost and won in their brush with the Libertyville team last Friday evening. The Libertyville first defeated the Antioch first by a score of 25 to 15. The Antioch second defeated the Libertyville second by a score of 13 to 9. We hear the local teams had "some time" in getting to Libertyville and back again and from velle romarka we learn that it was just no end of fun to get out and help push the truck along through the muddiest spots. But such things will happen and every one had a good time anyway.

PIANO TUNING

I am in Antioch and vicinity about once a month. If you want me write or phone.

EARL G. ALDEN,

121 Oakley Ave. WAUKEGAN, ILL.
Phone 1154-M. Regular Tuning \$3.00

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

Missouri and Iowa land for sale. For particulars address.

C. O. GALIGER,

Clio, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McVey spent Wednesday in Chicago.

Theda Bara in The Two Orphans at the Majestic Wednesday.

The Eagle was produced in the Rockies. See it at the Majestic Saturday.

J. W. Hancock of Superior, Wis., spent Sunday with R. M. Haynes and family.

From the Chetek Alert we learn that Harry Tiffany has been discharged from service and is now at home again.

The Antiochs will meet the Willmots in a basket ball game at the Antioch high school Friday evening Jan. 31.

The regular meeting of the Ladies' Aid society, will be held Wednesday, Feb. 5. Supper served as usual. Mrs. Dora Sablin, Sec.

The Episcopal Guild will give a Confett Carnival ball in the Antioch opera house Friday evening, Feb. 7. Come in costume. Tickets \$1.00.

We have the largest assortment of valentines in town, at prices ranging from 2 for 1 cent up to \$3.00 each. Wm. Keulman, jeweler, Antioch, Ill.

If you are in need of eye glasses get them now. A registered optometrist always in charge of the optical department. Wm. Keulman, optometrist, Antioch, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ross, who have spent the past winter in Chicago, returned to Antioch Monday and are now living in the H. Pittman house on Victoria street.

Geo. Stephens is spending this week at Springfield where he attended the biennial convention of Mutual Insurance companies on Tuesday. He went as a delegate from the Millburn company.

At the Majestic Saturday, Monroe Salisbury in The Eagle. A portrayal of one of the most novel unique western characters ever shown on any screen. Staged among the awe inspiring grandeur of the Rocky mountains.

The Salem Mutual Insurance Company at a recent meeting passed a resolution authorizing the secretary to procure and post notices on every risk held by the company that no smoking will be allowed on the premises.

The case in which the heirs of Cyrus Proctor are seeking to recover the farm which he sold to Henry Herman some time ago, came up in County Court on Tuesday. It was however continued until the eighteenth when the remainder of the witnesses will testify.

Serg't Wm. White who has been stationed at Camp Green, N. Carolina, for the past year has received an honorable discharge, and gave his parents Mr. and Mrs. John White a most pleasant surprise Monday evening when he suddenly appeared at the family home and announced his intention of remaining.

Basket Ball

Double Header

AT ANTIOCH HIGH SCHOOL
Friday Evening, Jan. 31, 8 o'clock

Antioch 1st vs. Wilmot 1st

Antioch 2nd vs. Wilmot 2nd

Admission, 15 and 25 Cents

Automobile Painting

Now is the time to have your auto painted. First class work. Prices right.

JOHN TRAYNOR,

Antioch, Ill.

Phone 144-w
At Edgar's Garage

A Cigar of Merit

"EL RECTOR"

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Factory 2201-2203 W. 12th St., Chicago, Ill. PHIL C. NIEMAN, Maker
Phone Canal 4478
OFFICE, 1204 S. LEAVITT ST.

HARMONY IN DRESS

One Shade or Color Combination Favored by Many.

Scarf, Turban and Bag All of the Same Material—Shoes Are Also Given Consideration.

This business of dressing all in one shade or in a harmonious combination of two colors at the most, observes a fashion correspondent, is an idea that the well-dressed French woman is very clever about but which represents almost too much time for the average American to devote to such a purpose.

Even when the costume was allowed more latitude in this matter the French woman had a knack of selecting her clothes so that they obviously were meant to be worn together in spite of their dissimilarity.

Just at present the scarf and turban seem to be demanding especial attention, and an attractive way of making them conform to convention is to have the hat, the scarf and possibly the bag all of one material. If the shoes match either the coat or the color of the scarf, then all is well.

One young woman seen recently carried out the idea of matching the costume to the last nonessential detail—whether by accident or by design one can only guess. Her suit, turban and scarf were all of Javetyn, which was of a pinkish tan color, called ten shades. Her shoes and gloves matched also, and under one arm she carried an important looking portfolio of exactly the same color. So unusual was the result of this odd costume that she attracted considerable attention as she strolled along, apparently unconscious that any one was looking at her.

In this case the scarf and the turban were of the same material, and the fact that it was humble Javetyn detracted nothing from its smartness. The main thing seems, indeed, to be the similarity and not the material. Fur, bands of fur, brandy, embroidery, angora and quilting are all in use to bring the point of similarity out. For dress affairs and incidentally for the fortunate possessors of the wherewithal there are the most attractive sets of squirrel and various other furs, consisting of muff, scarf and turban, and sometimes a bag. Pekon, which we call fisher, is the choice of Paris at the moment, and a veritable rage for long stoles of this fur has sprung up, although silver fox and squirrel have a well-established place.

Lines to Be Remembered.

The pursuit of perfection is the pursuit of sweetness and light. He who works for sweetness and light works to make reason and the will of God prevail.—Matthew Arnold.

Chancery Notice

STATE OF ILLINOIS ss
COUNTY OF LAKE

Circuit Court of Lake County, March term A. D. 1919.

Mary Skirmont, vs.
Peter Skirmont.

In Chancery No. 9567.
The requisite affidavit having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Peter Skirmont, defendant as aforesaid that the above named Complainant heretofore filed her Bill of Complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against the above named defendant, returnable on the first day of the term of the Circuit Court of Lake County, to be held at the Court House in Waukegan in said Lake County, on the first Monday of March A. D. 1919, as is by law required, and which suit is still pending.

Lewis O. Brockway, Clerk.

Waukegan, Illinois, January 8th, A. D. 1919.

William A. Deane, Complainant's Solicitor.

Chancery Notice

STATE OF ILLINOIS ss
COUNTY OF LAKE

Circuit Court of Lake County, March term A. D. 1919.

Louis E. Christensen vs.
Sarah Christensen.

In Chancery No. 9566.

The requisite affidavit having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Sarah Christensen, defendant as aforesaid that the above named Complainant heretofore filed his Bill of Complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against the above named defendant, returnable on the first day of the term of the Circuit Court of Lake County, to be held at the Court House in Waukegan in said Lake County, on the first Monday of March A. D. 1919, as is by law required, and which suit is still pending.

Lewis O. Brockway, Clerk.

Waukegan, Illinois, January 8th, A. D. 1919.

William A. Deane, Complainant's Solicitor.

CLINGING INVISIBLE



FACE POWDER

Jonteel 50¢

Perfumed with the Costly New Odor of 26 Flowers

DOESN'T blow or brush off the face, but sticks closely, giving a dainty "bloom", far different from that chalky "make-up" look of inferior powders. Doubly delightful with its rich Jonteel fragrance. Try a box today.

King's Drug Store, Exclusive Agents

ANTIOCH MILLING CO.

Try Our New

SANO

Brand Flour

Custom Grinding of All Kinds

Let us show you what we can do

Corner Main and Railroad Streets, Antioch

J. C. JAMES

Licensed Embalmer and Undertaker

Calls Answered Day or Night
Phone 149 M.

A. HADLOCK, Oph. M.

Optometrist

Eye Glasses Scientifically Fitted

At Keulman's Jewelry Store
Antioch, Ill.

Sequoia Lodge No. 827 A.F. & A. M.

Holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evenings of every month.

Visiting Brethren always welcome.

F. B. HUBB, Sec'y. FRANK KANDLIK, W. M.

The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LOTTIE JOHNSON, W. M.

CHARITY HILLEBRAND, Sec'y.

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We have the Cheapest and Best Silo on the market

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Zion City, - Illinois

W. G. Bragg

Teacher of Violin

Associate teacher of Chas Lindsay

Studio in Opera House Block

Reference

Dr. F. S. Morrell, Antioch

LOTUS CAMP NO. 557 M. W. A.

Meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month in the Woodmen hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting neighbors always welcome.

J. C. JAMES, Clerk, NORRIS P. LOCKER

INGALLS BROS.

OPHTHOMETRISTS

Graduates of McCormick

OPTICAL COLLEGE

EYES TESTED GLASSES FITTED
ARTIFICIAL EYES

YANKS FALL IN RUSSIAN BATTLE

Ten Enlisted Men Killed, 17 Wounded and 11 Missing, Says Official Report.

BRITISH SINK RUSS FLEET

Bolshevik Attempts to Shell City of Reval Result in Complete Failure—Every Enemy Ship Is Destroyed.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Retirement of the allied forces holding advanced positions in the Archangel sector before attacks by superior forces of bolsheviks is reported in an official dispatch dated January 23, the substance of which was made public by General March.

The message reported the American losses in one of the actions at Ust-Pedega as 10 enlisted men killed, 17 wounded and 11 missing. A later dispatch said subsequent attacks were repulsed when delivered on the positions taken up by American forces.

The points attacked by the enemy lay generally about 100 miles from Archangel. General March said the interallied commander there had adequate troops to re-enforce the advanced elements and to handle the situation.

An interallied force engaged at Shenkurst consisted of a British detachment, two companies of Americans and two companies of Russians. These were attacked on three sides and compelled to evacuate their positions, as were also the allied patrols holding Ust-Pedega. The American troops falling back took a position midway between this point and Shenkurst. In one of the attacks reported 1,000 enemy troops were in action against the small allied force.

General March pointed out again that the whole military situation at Archangel was under the control of the interallied high command in France. He indicated that should re-enforcements be deemed necessary any action to supply them would have to come from the high command and after recommendation from the British commander-in-chief of the forces in Siberia.

London, Jan. 28.—Bolshevik attempts to bombard Reval, capital of Esthonia, from the sea have resulted in complete failure, according to reports received here. Every vessel in the fleet is said to have been sunk.

Riga was saved from attack by bolsheviks and from disorders within the city by a British fleet which was sent into the Baltic late in December for the purpose of assisting British refugees to leave Russia.

Threats of British bombardments resulted in immediate representations by German army officers that they were there to keep order and that they would leave as soon as assurance was given that anarchy would not break out. Bolshevik troops who were expected to attack the town at any moment deferred action.

According to stories told by men on board the British warships the threat of bombardment was, for the most part, a "bluff," as the most the fleet could have done, it is said, would have been to smash up the town. It had the desired effect, however, and the commander of the warships was able to take away every British subject in safety.

BUTTER, EGG PRICES DROP

Wholesale Trade Demoralized in Chicago—Government and Foreign Buying Stop.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Prices for some food products—wholesale prices—went toppling Thursday. Butter dropped 5 cents a pound, 11 cents in a week, 15 cents in two weeks. Eggs slumped 10 cents a dozen in the day. Potatoes went down 30 cents a hundred pounds. The wholesale trade in many food-stuffs was declared to be demoralized, in butter, paralyzed. The public and the trade generally seem to have the idea that this may be the beginning of the toboggan slide. Government and foreign buying has almost wholly stopped. For the first time in years extensive buying has been started in Australia and South America. The comparative corner that the United States has laid on the world's food supplies is broken.

Italy Decorates 49 U. S. Officers. Washington, Jan. 27.—Forty-eight officers of the American air service and one officer of the medical reserve corps who served in Italy have been authorized by the Italian minister of war to wear the Italian service ribbon. The war department was informed. The officers have returned to the United States.

Foe Ships Allotted to U. S. New York, Jan. 28.—German ships allotted to the United States for the transportation of troops aggregate 450,000 tons, including the giant Hamburg-American liner Imperator, it was authoritatively learned here.

Cathedral as a "Thank Offering." New York, Jan. 28.—The completion of the national Episcopal cathedral at Washington as a "thank offering for victory was urged by Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity church.

SENATE PASSES WILSON'S BILL

House Measure Appropriating \$100,000,000 for Food Relief in Europe Approved.

PASSED BY VOTE OF 53 TO 18

Three Democrats and Fifteen Republicans Voted Against the Bill—Three Amendments Probably to Be Approved by House.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The bill appropriating \$100,000,000 to furnish food supplies to starving populations of Europe was passed by the senate by the vote of 53 to 18. Thirty-four Democrats and 19 Republicans voted for it, and three Democrats and 15 Republicans against it. Following is the vote:

Ayes—Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Guy, Gerry, Henderson, Hitchcock, Hollis Johnson (S. D.), Kirby, Martin (Kan.), Martin (Va.), Nugent, Overman, Phelan, Pittman, Pollock, Pomerene, Ransdell, Salisbury, Shafroth, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith (Ariz.), Smith (Cal.), Swanson, Thompson, Trammell, Underwood, Walsh, Williams and Wolcott; Cull, Curtis, Frelinghuysen, Hale, Jones (Wash.), Kellogg, Knox, Leavitt, Lodge, McLean, New, Page, Smith (Mich.), Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Wadsworth, Warren and Weeks. Total 53.

Noes—Gore, Hardwick and Myers, Democrats; Borah, Calder, Fernald, France, Harding, Johnson (Cal.), Keeney, La Follette, McNary, Moses, Penrose, Poinsette, Sherman, Townsend and Watson, Republicans. Total 18.

The bill has passed the house and as soon as it has been signed by Speaker Clark and Vice President Marshall will be dispatched to the president in Paris for his signature. It is the first measure of importance passed by congress since President Wilson went abroad.

Three amendments were adopted. The first makes it specific that a portion of the fund is to be distributed among the Armenians, Syrians and other Christian and Jewish populations of Asia Minor, not subjects of Turkey. This was put in by Senator Lodge.

The second amendment, also by Senator Lodge, makes it more definite that no portion of the fund purchased out of the fund is to go to any of Germany's allies in the war, and provides that it shall be spent outside of German Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, as well as outside of Germany proper.

The third amendment provides that so far as the money shall be spent for the purchase of wheat to be donated, preference shall be given to grain grown in the United States. Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania was the author of this amendment.

VOTES FOR WOMEN DOMESTIC

Wilson Tells Delegation Conference Too Unwisely to Hope for Much.

Paris, Jan. 28.—Addressing a delegation of working women of France at the Marat mansion, President Wilson said in part:

"You have not only done me a great honor but you have touched me very much by this unexpected tribute, and may I add that you have frightened me because, realizing the great confidence you place in me, I am led to question my own ability to justify that confidence."

"You have not placed your confidence wrongly in my hopes and purposes, but perhaps not all of these hopes and purposes can be realized in the great matter that you have so much at heart—the right of women to take their full share in the political life of the nations to which they belong."

"That is necessarily a domestic question for the several nations. A conference of peace settling the relations of nations with each other would be regarded as going very much outside its province. It is undertaken to dictate to the several states what their internal policy should be."

28 RATIFICATION NOTICES IN

State of California Completes Action on Prohibition in Spite of Court Action.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Twenty-eight states have formally notified the state department of action of their legislatures in ratifying the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution. Included in the list is California, in which an attempt was made through court action to prevent the governor serving notice to the state department.

East Has Murder Mystery. New York, Jan. 28.—The body of a handsome girl, about twenty-one, wearing expensive furs, was discovered by two hunting dogs in a deserted spot in a dense woods near Englewood, N. J.

Food for Starving Poles. New York, Jan. 28.—The steamship Westward Ho, carrying a \$2,000,000 cargo of foodstuffs and clothing for the relief of destitute Poles, left Hoboken for Danzig. The vessel is attached to the navy.

THE POWER OF SUGGESTION



SEIZE LEON TROTZKY

BOLSHEVIST WAR MINISTER CAPTURED BY ESTHONIANS.

"Reds" Are Evacuating Petrograd—Enemy's Defeat at Narva Was Complete Rout.

Basle, Jan. 25.—Leon Trotsky, the bolshevik minister of war and marine, did not escape from Narva after the defeat of the bolshevik army by the Esthonian, but was taken prisoner, according to dispatches received from Liban. Advances from the same source say that owing to the intervention of Finnish troops Livonia has been cleared of the bolsheviks.

London, Jan. 25.—The bolshevik forces are evacuating Petrograd and removing all stores, according to a dispatch from Helsinki.

Trotsky has ordered Zinoviev, bolshevik governor of Petrograd, to surrender that city without a fight if it is attacked by the northern Russian forces, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

In northern Russia, the dispatch adds, the bolshevik forces have been defeated and a large part have surrendered. In addition, great numbers of peasants are reported to be in revolt in various parts of bolshevik Russia.

General Zinoviev is a close associate of Premier Lenin. He has been in command in Petrograd most of the time since the bolshevik capital was removed to Moscow.

DESTROYER SUNK BY U-53

Fight Occurred December 6, 1917, After the Submarine's Visit to the U. S.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The American destroyer Jacob Jones, sunk off the Irish coast by a German submarine December 6, 1917, was torpedoed by the U-53, the vessel which visited Newport, R. I., in the summer of 1910, and later harried allied merchant shipping off the New England coast.

This fact was disclosed in the report of Lieut. P. L. Mueller and J. H. Fulcher, U. S. N., who were captured by the submarine U-132, which sank the cargo transport Theodore on September 30, 1918, and released when the German submarine boat was surrendered November 21, after they had spent nearly two months in the miserable in American waters and at the German submarine base at Kiel.

The report, made public by the navy department, showed also that the German officer commanding the U-53 when the Jones was destroyed, Captain von Schröder, was aboard the boat when it was at Newport.

BAKER TELLS OF LOSSES

Secretary of War Says Casualties of Thirty-Fifth Division During Service in France Were 827 Men.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Losses of the Thirty-fifth division (Kansas and Missouri National Guard) in killed and died of wounds during its entire service in France up to November 7 were 827 men, Secretary Baker told the house rules committee in connection with a resolution by Representative Campbell of Kansas calling for congressional investigation of reported excessive losses in this division.

Opens Fight on Berger.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The first open opposition to seating Victor Berger of Wisconsin as a member of the house came in a statement from Representative Gilbert of Massachusetts, candidate for speaker in the next congress.

Robbers Rule Petrograd. Helogorsky, Jan. 27.—Petrograd is being left to the mercy of gangs of robbers formed of escaped criminals, who are dividing the town into districts for looting purposes, according to the newspaper Russky Listok.

FIRST VICTORY TO U. S.

WILSONIAN IDEA AS REGARDS RUSSIA ADOPTED AT MEET.

Country Is to Be Treated as Friend and Patient Rather Than Foe and Outlaw.

Paris, Jan. 24.—American won her first big victory of the peace conference. The Wilsonian plan as regards Russia, the plan which calls for the treatment of that country as a friend and patient rather than a foe and outlaw, was adopted by the "big five."

President Wilson himself had drafted it, and he read it in person at the morning session. At the afternoon sitting it became the subject of debate, and when the delegates adjourned, all were in accord that the American plan was the most feasible, and most profitable.

The plenipotentiaries of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan officially sanctioned the Wilson proposal.

The first step toward the execution will be an invitation by the associated powers to all the Russian factions to meet representatives of these powers on "Princes' Island" in the sea of Marjorma, February 15. The invitation involves a truce between warring Russian factions.

The plan, of course, is for the present an experiment. But it is the only one with regard to Russia that is capable and indeed, promising of success. Its underlying basis, as described by President Wilson himself, is the principle that "peace in Europe and in the world cannot be realized until peace comes in Russia."

U. S. ARMY SECOND TO FRANCE

More American Troops Were on Western Front at Finish Than British.

Washington, Jan. 28.—On the day that the armistice was signed the American army on the western front was second in strength only to that of France itself. Figures made public by General March showed that on November 11 the United States was represented on the western front by 1,050,100 men. France, on November 11, the last date for which official figures were available, had 2,550,000. The British and the Portuguese attached to the British army totaled 1,718,000, while the Belgian and Italian forces on the western front aggregated about 200,000.

"COW KING" LOSES APPEAL

James Dorsey of Kane County, Ill., Must Go to Prison for Fraud.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—James Dorsey, the "millionaire cow king" of Kane county, Ill., must spend eight years in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., and pay a fine of \$3,000, according to a judgment of the United States district court of appeals. Judges Baker, Mack and Evans, after hearing arguments, denied Dorsey's appeal.

Dorsey was convicted in Federal Judge Landis' court and on January 31, 1918, was sentenced.

Lithuanians in Paris.

Paris, Jan. 28.—Lithuania is willing to place her case in the hands of the league of nations and made by its decision. President Wilson was informed to this effect in a memorandum submitted to him.

Loot Valued at \$500,000.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—How the "Teamsters' Thieves' Trust" was organized and succeeded in collecting loot valued at \$500,000, was revealed in the arrest of four members of the band. They confessed.

WILSON VISITS BATTLEFIELDS

President Views Ruins at Chateau-Thierry, Where Yanks Fought.

SEES THE DEBRIS AT REIMS

Freedom of the Seas to Be Decided by the World League—Australia, New Zealand and China Claim German Colonies.

Paris, Jan. 20.—President Wilson made his first trip to the battlefront and devastated regions, Sunday, visiting Chateau-Thierry and Reims. At the close of a tour that took him through a dozen razed villages, ending in the ruins of the historic cathedral at Reims, he made this comment:

"No one can put into words the impressions I have received amongst such scenes of desolation and ruins."

That was Mr. Wilson's only expression of his feelings after a trip that every Frenchman has been hoping he would make before he takes part in deciding what is to be exacted from Germany for the devastation of northern France.

Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Admiral Grayson and a very small party, Mr. Wilson left the Marat residence early Sunday morning. The party motored first to Chateau-Thierry, and thence to Reims, passing through many ruined villages and along the old fighting lines, where evidences of combat are still to be plainly seen.

After visiting Reims, the president and his party left their motor cars and returned by special train to Paris. The last part of the motor trip was made in a swirling snowstorm, the first snow Mr. Wilson has seen since last winter.

The freedom of the seas, which has been more or less lost in the shuffle of other business, was taken up for the first time today by the "big five."

The discussion was private. Maritime laws were gone into, it is understood, and the deliberations gradually approached the question, although the actual settlement will be left to the league of nations.

This decision was reached, it is said, because the representatives of the great powers are desirous that as much of the work as possible be left for deliberation by the league.

The exchange of views regarding the German colonies in the Pacific included Chinese representations concerning "Kia Chow" and Australian claims to the captured islands near Australia, which she claims to be of strategic importance for her safety, and other views.

While the conference has not yet considered the territorial questions in the Balkans, there is a general disposition, constantly growing, to believe that the United States will take an active share either in a protectorate or in an arrangement similar to that planned for Constantinople and Armenia.

FREE 785,000 MEN IN MONTH

Senate Committee Hears of Demobilization Plans—To Keep Army of 500,000.

Washington, Jan. 20.—General March, chief of staff, informed the senate military committee that shipping arrangements had been made by which 800,000 men might be transported home monthly and that all of the American expeditionary force could be returned home and demobilized within six months.

There are still 785,000 men in camp in the United States and all will be demobilized within a month from today, except those retained for "overhead" only, General March added.

Up to noon last Saturday, he said, 104,000 men had arrived from overseas.

REDS FORCE AMERICANS BACK

Town of Shenkursk Evacuated Under Pressure by Bolsheviks—Yanks Escape by Rail.

London, Jan. 20.—Allied forces on the front south of Archangel, mainly American and Russian troops, have evacuated the town of Shenkursk under bolshevik pressure and withdrawn to a shorter line north of the town, according to an official statement from the British war office on operations in northern Russia.

The bolsheviks captured a large store of provisions at Shenkursk, which the garrison was unable to burn for fear of revealing the intention to withdraw. All the American guns were either removed or made useless. A race saved the Yanks.

Ford Suit Is Delayed.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 20.—By agreement of counsel argument in the circuit court here on motion for change of venue in the libel suit brought by Henry Ford against the Chicago Daily Tribune was postponed for one week.

Admiral Chadwick Is Dead.

New York, Jan. 29.—The death of Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U. S. N., retired, at Newport, R. I., was announced here by the Century association, which received a telephone message to that effect from Newport.

MUST PROVIDE FOOD

Duty Devolving on Farmers of This Continent.

Western Canada Well Prepared to Meet the Needs of the Old World—"The Earth Is a Machine Which Yields Almost Gratuitous Service to Every Application of Intellect"—Emerson.

Spoken with one of the commissioners appointed to make a survey of the food situation in the battle-torn countries of Europe the writer was told that the depletion and shortage of food was far greater than anybody had expected. With the investigation, which at that time had merely started, much had been brought to light that had only been surmised. Herds of live stock were completely wiped out, fields that had been prolific yielders of grain, roots and vegetables were torn and hummocked by bombs and shells, many of them still lying unexploded and dangerous. "Until this land can be gone over and cleaned nothing in the way of cultivation can be carried on, and even where that is done the work of leveling and getting under cultivation will take a long time."

Much more devolves upon the farmer on this side of the Atlantic than was at first supposed. Herds of live stock will have to be replenished, and this will take years; the provisioning of the people in the meantime is the task the farmers here will be asked to undertake. Producing countries will be taxed to their utmost to meet this demand; all that can be provided will be needed. This need will continue for some time, and during this period prices will be high. The opinion of those who have given the question most careful thought and study is that food scarcity will be greater than ever before. The Allies will have to feed Germany, Austria, Turkey and Russia and this in addition to the requirements of European neutrals for increased supplies now that there is no submarine menace.

To the Canadian and American farmer this means a demand for his grain fully as great as at any time in the past. What will be needed, meat will be required. The slogan "don't stop saving food" is as necessary today as ever. The purpose of this article is to direct attention to the fact that hundreds of thousands of acres of land in Western Canada are still unoccupied, and this land is capable of producing enough to supply all needs. On its rich grasses are easily raised—and cheaply too—the cattle that will be sought; in its soil lies the nutrient that makes easy the production of the grain that will be needed, and in both the farmer will be assured of a good profit on his investment. The land can be purchased at low prices, on easy terms, and with the abundance of returns that it will give, it does not mean a matter of speculation. The facts are set out as known, and certainly are guaranteed.

These facts, the low cost of the land, and its great productivity, combined with the admirably marketing and transport facilities at the disposal of the farmer make farming in Western Canada an attractive proposition. Advertisement.

"Strike" Germ Got Nurses. The "strike" germ affects even nurses, apparently, for recently 60 probationers employed by Bernadsey guardians at Rotherhithe (Eng.) infirmary went to the matron's office and demanded that they should have one full day off duty a week, as was agreed when they were appointed. Recently the day off was cut to half a day on account of influenza and shortness of staff. The matron persuaded the probationers to return to duty instead of striking as threatened, and after consulting the medical superintendent, who is in bed with influenza, it was agreed that the request be granted. Another grievance, that the probationers had not received a war bonus, will again be referred to the guardians.

Had Use for Three. Chick was considered the dandy of Slogum-on-Mud, and when he came up to London for Christmas always made a study of what he considered the latest fashions in order to introduce them into his village. After watching closely the attire of the male habited, of Piccadilly, he went into a shop and asked for gloves. He was shown several pairs, but astonished the shopkeeper by saying:

"But I want three."

"Three gloves? Dear me! Do you mean three pairs?"

"No, I want three gloves."

"Nobody can wear more than two!"

"I know that; most on 'em only wears one and wobbles the other; but I want three—two to wear and one to wobble."—London Answers.

Paternal Responsibility.

Ethel's mother is deeply interested in the poor and is a member of many charitable organizations, so the small daughter of the house often hears problems of ways and means discussed for caring for these unfortunates. One day Ethel was taken to see a litter of puppies and after admiring them for a while in silence she thoughtfully remarked: "It's a large family and I do hope their father can be made to support them."

True Contentment Is Founded on

what you have and never on what you may some day possess.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS STARTS CAREER; WILSON SPEAKS

Five Resolutions Adopted Which
Insure Peace and Justice
to the World.

FINISH WAR GUILT; FOE MUST PAY DAMAGE

Executive Warns the Members
of the Conference That the People
and Not Governments Rule—Big Na-
tions Name Men to Untangle the
Problems.

Paris, Jan. 25.—The general peace
conference of the allies took action today
to prevent all wars in the future
and to punish those who were responsi-
ble for the world-wide disaster of the
last four years.

The council unanimously adopted
a program for a world league of na-
tions. The constitution of the league
will be framed by a special committee
composed of members of all the asso-
ciated governments. All five resolu-
tions presented to the peace council
were adopted without change.

League Closed to Germany.
The resolution states that the
league shall be open "to every civil-
ized nation which can be relied on to
promote its objects."

Great Britain and France, through
their plenipotentiaries, had announced
that the central committee must
be outside the league until they
own reformation which would
enable them to join.

The resolution states that the
league should meet periodically
to carry on the work in
the future.

Delegates of Big Five.
The great powers of the
league of nations, it was
announced, will be:

The United States—President
Woodrow Wilson; Great Britain—
Lord Curzon; France—President
Raymond Poincaré; Italy—Vice-
President Francesco Saverio

For Japan—Viscount Chinda and K.
Okuma.

The delegates of the small nations
will be announced later.

Appeal Made by Wilson.
President Wilson made the principal
address in support of the league. Af-
ter declaring that the conference was
for the purpose of a settlement aris-
ing out of the war and to make peace
for the world, President Wilson said
in part:

"Mr. Chairman: I consider it a dis-
tinguished privilege to be permitted
to open the discussion in this confer-
ence on the league of nations. We
have assembled for two purposes—to
make the present settlements which
have been rendered necessary by this
war and also to secure the peace of
the world, not only by the present set-
tlements, but by the arrangements we
shall make at this conference for its
maintenance.

The league of nations seems to me
necessary for both of these pur-
poses. There are many complicated
questions connected with the present
settlements, which perhaps cannot be
successfully worked out to an ulti-
mate issue by the decisions we shall
arrive at here.

"I may say, without straining the
point, that we are not the representa-
tives of governments, but representa-
tives of the peoples.

"It will not suffice to satisfy govern-
mental circles anywhere. It is neces-
sary that we should satisfy the opin-
ion of mankind.

"We are bidden by these people to
make a peace which will make them
secure. We are bidden by these people
to see to it that this strain does not
come upon them again.

"In a sense the United States is less
interested in this subject than the
other nations here assembled. With
her great territory and her extensive
sea borders it is less likely that the
United States should suffer from the
attack of enemies than that other na-
tions should suffer.

"And the order of the United States
—for it is a very deep and genuine
order—for the society of nations is not
in order springing out of fear or ap-
prehension, but an order springing
out of the ideals which have come in
the consciousness of this war.

"We are here to see, in short, that
very foundations of this war are
not away. Those foundations were
the private choices of a small circle
of civil rulers and military chiefs. Those
foundations were the aggression of
great powers upon the small. Those
foundations were the holding together
of empires of unwilling subjects by the

duress of arms. Those foundations
were the power of small bodies of men
to wield their will and use mankind as
pawns in a game.

"And nothing less than the emanci-
pation of the world from these things
will accomplish peace.

"You can imagine, I dare say, the
sentiments and the purpose with which
the representatives of the United
States support this great project for a
league of nations. We regard it as
the keynote of the whole, which ex-
pressed our purposes and ideals in this
war."

Lloyd George's Speech.
At the conclusion of the reading of
a translation of President Wilson's
speech Premier Lloyd George said:

"I should not have intervened at
all, but it was necessary for me to
state how emphatically the people of
the British empire are behind this
proposal, and if the leaders of the
British empire have not been able to
devote as much time during the last
five years as they would have liked to
ask the question the reason is that they
were entirely occupied with other
questions that were more urgent for
the moment.

"Had I the slightest doubt as to the
wisdom of this league of nations, it
would have vanished before the spec-
tacle as I saw it last Sunday when I
visited a region which but a few years
ago was one of the fairest in this very
land.

"We drove for hours through what
was a wilderness of desolation. It did
not look like a country where there
were habitations of men, but it was
torn and shattered and rent beyond
all recognition. We visited one city
which had been very beautiful, but
where we saw scenes which no in-
demnities can ever make good.

"One of the cruellest features was
the knowledge that Frenchmen, who
love their land almost more than any
other people, had had to assist the
enemy in demolishing their homes. I
said to myself that it is surely time
we set up some other method to set-
tle the quarrels than this organized
slaughter.

"I do not know if we shall succeed
in our enterprise, but it is already a
success that we have undertaken it."

The allied peace conference adopted
the following resolution in prepara-
tion for the league of nations:

"It is essential to the maintenance
of the world settlement which the
associated nations now are met to es-
tablish that a league of nations be
created to promote international obli-
gations and to provide safeguards
against war. This league should be
created as an integral part of the gen-
eral treaty of peace, and should be
open to every civilized nation which
can be relied on to promote its ob-
jects.

"The members of the league should
periodically meet in international con-
ference and should have a permanent
organization and secretariat to carry
on the business of the league in the
intervals between the conferences.

"The conference, therefore, appoints
a committee representative of the as-
sociated governments to work out de-
tails of the constitution and the func-
tions of the league."

Program to Fix War Blame.
The resolution in regard to those
responsible for the war says:

"That a commission composed of
two representatives apiece from the
five great powers and five representa-
tives to be elected by the other powers
be appointed to inquire and report
upon the following:

"First, the responsibility of the au-
thors of the war.

"Second, the facts as to breaches of
the laws and customs of war commit-
ted by the forces of the German em-
pire and their allies on land, on sea,
and in the air during the present war.

"Third, the degree of responsibility
for the offenses attaching to particu-
lar members of the enemy's forces,
including members of the general staffs
and other individuals, however high-
ly placed.

"Fourth, the constitution and pro-
cedure of a tribunal appropriate to the
trial of these offenses.

"Fifth, any other matters cognate
or ancillary to the above which may
arise in the course of the inquiry and
which the commission finds it useful
and relevant to take into considera-
tion."

Method to Decide Indemnity.
The resolution providing for the
reparations says:

"That a commission be appointed
which shall comprise not more than
three representatives apiece from each
of the five great powers and not more
than two representatives apiece from
Belgium, Greece, Poland, Roumania,
and Serbia, to examine and report:

"First, on the amount of reparation
which the enemy countries ought to
pay.

"Second, on what they are capable of
paying.

"Third, on the method, the form and
time within which payment should be
made.

Guard Over World Labor.
The resolution on labor says:

"That a commission composed of two

representatives apiece from the five
great powers and five representatives
to be elected by the other powers rep-
resented at the peace conference be
appointed to inquire into the condi-
tions of employment from the inter-
national aspect and to consider the in-
ternational means necessary to secure
common action on matters affecting
conditions of employment and to re-
commend the form of a permanent
agency to continue such inquiry and
consideration, in co-operation with and
under the direction of the league of
nations.

Ports, Waterways and Railroads.
The fifth resolution offered was:

"That a commission composed of
two representatives apiece from the
five great powers and five representa-
tives (to be appointed by the other
nations) inquire and report upon the
international regime for ports, water-
ways, and railways."

Landing on Committee.
Robert Lansing, secretary of state,
will be one of the two members of the
American committee created by the
peace conference to deal with the
question of responsibility for the war.

The other member will probably be
one of the experts attached to the mis-
sion who is now preparing the Ameri-
can views on this important question,
that carries with it the verdict of life
or death to the former German em-
peror and some of his generals and ad-
mirals, and even civilian officials.

Ebert's Position Unknown.
The Ebert government has made no
official announcement as yet as to
what its attitude will be toward the
possible demand by the victors for the
surrender of the former German em-
peror. The German foreign office holds
that, inasmuch as no demand has come
from any foreign official quarters for
the surrender, the question is not an
urgent one.

The government view appears to be
that, inasmuch as William Hohenzol-
lern voluntarily took refuge in Hol-
land, the German government has only
limited power in the matter.

Clemenceau Divides Work.
Premier Clemenceau has announced
the following committees of the peace
conference to conduct inquiries and
make reports on particular features of
the work to be done by the congress:

Responsibility for the war—Great
Britain, Sir Gordon Hewart; France,
Cmpt. Andre Tardieu and Ferdinand
Larnaude; Italy, Vittorio Salicruta and
Deputy Ruffino.

Reparation—United States, B. M.
Baruch, John W. Davis and Vance Mc-
Cormick; Great Britain, William Mor-
ris Hughes, Sir John Simon and Bar-
on Curzon; France, L. L. Klotz, L. P.
Locheur and A. F. Lehmann; Italy, Au-
gusto Salandra and General Badoglio;
Japan, Baron Makino and Baron No-
buchi.

International labor legislation—United
States, E. N. Hurley and Samuel
Compers; Great Britain, George Nic-
oll Barnes and Ian Malcolm; France,
M. Colliard and L. P. Locheur; Italy,
Signor Desplanches and Signor Cab-
rini; Japan, M. Ochiu and M. Oku.

Regulation of ports, waterways
and railroads—United States, Henry
White; Great Britain, Sir John Simon;
France, A. V. Voiss and Albert Clavel-
le; Italy, Signor Grespi and Signor
DeMartino; Japan, M. Yamakawa and
Colonel Sato.

Work Speeds Up.
The belief is expressed in French
official circles that the preliminaries
for peace will be finished and ready
for submission to the French chamber
between March 15 and March 31," says
the Paris edition of the London Daily
Mail.

The speed with which the confer-
ence is shaping its organization has
brought forth comment from various
sources.

"They are going very fast," says the
Figaro, dealing with Saturday's ses-
sion. "Speed seems to have character-
ized the second plenary session of the
peace conference."

Final Machinery Working.
With much of the final machinery in
motion and with M. Clemenceau, the
permanent chairman, insisting on busi-
ness by the conference, observers of
the situation express the belief that on
the whole the peace conference is mov-
ing according to schedule.

The announcement of the personnel
of the various important commissions
has added considerably to the belief in
the working power of the conference.

Some of the newspapers in com-
mending the regularity with which Sat-
urday's session moved on it seemed
as if the routine had been well re-
hearsed.

Pichon Tells of Problems.
Stephen Pichon, the French foreign
minister, received the Associated
Press and a number of American, Brit-
ish, Italian and Japanese newspaper
correspondents at his private office in
the foreign office and talked freely
and frankly of the status of the big
foreign questions as they are affected
by the peace conference. The meeting
was in the same room where the coun-
cil of the great powers meets.

"We have no response from any of
the Russian elements," said the min-
ister, answering the first question, re-
lative to the invitation to the Russians
to meet at Prince's Islands."

have won their short but serious strike.
One hundred and fifty thousand strik-
ers resumed work.

Italy Decorates 49 U. S. Officers.
Washington, Jan. 25.—Forty-eight
officers of the American air service
and one officer of the medical reserve
corps who served in Italy have been
authorized by the Italian minister of
war to wear the Italian service rib-
bon, the war department was in-
formed. The officers have returned to
the United States.

GERMANY MUST PAY

Cruel Marauders Destroyed Fer-
tile Farms and Fruit Trees.

MANY VILLAGES WIPED OUT

Stumps of Orchards and Graves of
Thousands of Soldier Dead All That
Remain of Once Flourishing
Somme Fields.

By WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

Can the American reader imagine
transforming the fertile fields and
prosperous villages and towns and
elders in states like New York, Ohio,
Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kan-
sas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Wisconsin,
Texas, or any other of the rich agri-
cultural states of the Union into an
uninhabited desert?

That is what the Boche did to the
Somme country of France. Before the
war this section of France was
looked upon as one of the most pro-
ductive sections of the world. It was
covered with fertile farms, splendid
fruit orchards, thriving villages and
towns and prosperous little cities.

Along the edge of the Somme valley
runs what is left of the Hindenburg
line, designed with all the cunning of

ardulstiek to ascertain the exact place
of cutting.

Why Germany Should Pay.
Think of what it would mean should
the Boche go through any one of our
own agricultural states and commit
the same terrible depredations. Would
we not say that he should pay? And
can we afford to say anything less for
the farmer of France than we would
say for the farmer of America? No,
the American ideals of today, the
ideals which the stricken peoples of
Europe are striving to make their
ideals demand justice for all wherever
and whoever they may be, and Amer-
ica can do no less than demand the
same reparation for the French farm-
er that she would demand for the
American farmer under such circum-
stances.

There is nothing living today on
those Somme fields. There is nothing
but stumps and the battered and torn
remains of what were once prosperous
towns and cities. These and the
graves of almost countless thousands
of soldier dead—some of them Ameri-
can soldier dead—are all that is left
to indicate that man ever passed that
way; all that is left to indicate that
this great valley was ever more than
the desert it now appears.

Boche Must Pay and Pay.
Along the edge of the Somme valley
runs what is left of the Hindenburg
line, designed with all the cunning of

Among its cities and towns were
Amiens, Albert, Peronne, Hamel, St.
Quentin, Roye, and many, many oth-
ers that are today but heaps of debris,
but which will figure prominently in
the history of the great war.

This beautiful valley was interlaced
with magnificent roadways, and each
roadway lined with wonderful trees,
many of them centuries old. Along
these roadways stood hundreds of
farm villages, each village housing
from one hundred to five hundred hap-
py, contented, thrifty people, who
tilled the soil of their fertile acres and
gathered the fruit of their orchards as
their forefathers had done for many
generations.

Upon the farms of this valley all of
France depended for much of its food-
stuffs, for its bread, its meat, its fruit,
and year after year these fertile acres
and these thrifty, industrious people
had met the expectations of France in
the matter of food production.

And then came the Boche with his
dreams of conquest and of loot, and
for four years this valley of the
Somme was a battleground, with mil-
lions of men struggling backward and
forward across it, those on the one
side seeking the selfish purpose of
world domination and destruction and
those opposed seeking the preserva-
tion of freedom and liberty and world
civilization.

No Evidence of Many Villages.
The American people, and especially
those of the rich agricultural states of
the North or South, of the East or
West, can look about them at their
own happy and prosperous communi-
ties and easily picture in their minds
the Somme section of France before
the war. But it is impossible to pic-
ture that same section as it is today.
It is impossible to put into words the
terrible devastation that has been
wrought because of the ambitions and
lust of a selfish people.

Every one of the two or three hun-
dreds of thriving farm villages are
gone, the great majority of them gone
so completely as to leave no evidence
that they ever existed; the material of
which they were constructed carried
away that it might be used in the con-
struction of the fortifications of the
famous Hindenburg line behind which
the invaders sought refuge; its cities
completely demolished, their magnifi-
cent churches and cathedrals, the
work of the master builders of cen-
turies ago, ground to powdered stone;
the wonderful trees lining the road-
ways torn to splinters; the people of
the valley homeless and scattered to
the four winds.

Like many thousands of Americans,
I had failed to believe possible all of
the things we had been told were the
work of the Boche. I had read with
considerable reservation the descrip-
tion of the destroyed orchards where
the fruit trees were said to have been
deliberately cut down. But as I rode
for miles and miles and miles over
the Somme valley I could not fail to be-
lieve what my eyes saw, and there
were the stumps of what had once
been orchard after orchard from which
France had reaped her harvest of
fruit. Each stump was cut square
with a saw, and each stump of almost
exactly the same height, as though the
depredator had measured each with a

master criminal as a barrier behind
which he might hide and bent back his
pursuers. But American boys and
English boys and French boys broke
down that barrier, and they have to-
day arraigned that criminal at the
world's bar of justice, where he is be-
ing tried for his crimes. The Ameri-
can people are a part of the jury that
is trying him, and I have tried to pre-
sent but a small fraction of the evi-
dence against him.

It is safe to say that the verdict may
be left with the American people, with
the French people, with the English
people, with the Belgian people, and
people, with the people of the world,
that they will sentence the Boche to
pay and pay and pay for several gen-
erations until there has been bred out
of him and his children that idea that
might be right and that he can over-
throw the civilization and the free-
dom of the world to gratify his own
selfish purposes.

The crime is greater than the Boche
can ever pay for. It is really greater
than the world will ever know, and the
items in the long account of the crim-
inal record of Germany will never all
be recorded.

Sum Paid by President Washington
for Residence Would Not Be Con-
sidered Extravagant Today.

Rentals of \$2,500 to \$5,000 a year
are not remarkable. There are hun-
dreds of apartments in this city which
rent for more, a great deal more, and
it is likely that the new constructions
in the best apartment-house sections
contain no suites as cheap as \$2,500.

When New York was the capital of
the nation and Washington the chief
executive there were few who paid as
high as \$1,000 a year for homes. Re-
cords show that George Washington
paid \$2,500 a year for the use of the
McComb mansion on Broadway while
president of the United States. As
first citizen of the country it was al-
lowable that he should pay so high
rental, but only the president paid
anything like that amount. He got a
good deal more for his money than
the man who pays \$2,500 for an apart-
ment today.

The McComb house was one of the
finest homes in the capital. It was
built by the best architect in the
colonies and great care and no small
amount of money were spent in the
construction of the house, which was
large and had many splendid rooms.
It had beautifully laid out grounds
and from a business standpoint was
ideal because it was only a short dis-
tance from Federal hall at the north-
east corner of Wall and Nassau
streets, now the subtreasury. Wash-
ington extended himself when he paid
this rental, although one of the rich-
est men in the colonies.

Superior Waterproof Paper.
A superior waterproof paper, trans-
parent and impervious to fat, may be
prepared by saturating good paper
with a liquid prepared by dissolving
shellac in a moderate heat in a satu-
rated solution of borax. Such a mix-
ture may be colored by the addition
of various aniline dyes.

Spanish Influenza can
be prevented easier than
it can be cured.

At the first sign of a
shiver or sneeze, take

CASCARA QUININE

There is pleasure in silence.

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Weekly Health Talks

A Word About the Kidneys

BY DOCTOR WATSON.

People are easily frightened when they
think something is the matter with their
lungs or heart, and well they may be; but
few people understand the dangers of dis-
eased kidneys. These organs have a duty
of vital importance to perform, and if they
are diseased, there is no telling how or
where the symptoms may appear. The
kidneys are filters, and when they are
healthy they remove the poisons from the
blood and purify it. When the kidneys
are diseased, the poisons are spread every-
where, and one of these poisons is uric
acid. The uric acid is carried all through
the system and deposited in various places,
in the form of urate salts—in the feet,
ankles, wrists and back—often forming
bags under the eyes. Sometimes the result-
ing trouble is called rheumatism, lumbago,
sciatica and backache. Finally, some stones
in the bladder, diabetes and Bright's dis-
ease.

Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., in recent
years, discovered that a certain combina-
tion of remedies would dissolve uric acid
(urate salts) in the system. He found this
combination to be harmless, so that he
made it up in tablets, of double strength,
and called them Anuric Tablets. They
dissolve uric acid in the human system as
hot coffee dissolves sugar. If you have
uric acid troubles, don't delay in taking
Anuric Tablets, which can be secured in
the drug stores. You can write Dr. Pierce,
too, and he will tell you what to eat and
how to live so that more uric acid will not
form in your system. Dr. Pierce will not
charge for this advice.

The milk of human kindness is
never run through a cream separator.

BOSCHEE'S SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies
when Boschee's Syrup has been used
so successfully for fifty-one years in
all parts of the United States for
coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the
throat, especially lung troubles? It
gives the patient a good night's rest,
free from coughing, with easy expecto-
ration in the morning, gives nature
a chance to soothe the inflamed parts,
throw off the disease, helping the pa-
tient to regain his health. Made in
America and sold for more than half
a century.—Adv.

One cent's worth of mirth is better
than a dollar's worth of anger.

For a disordered liver, take
field Tea, the Herb Laxative. All
druggists.—Adv.

Love and a good dinner are good
workers in the field of charity.

An Attack of Influenza
Often Leaves Kidneys in
Weakened Condition

Doctors in all parts of the country have
been kept busy with the epidemic of in-
fluenza which has visited so many homes.
The symptoms of this disease are a run-
ning nose, sore throat, fever, aches and
pains, and leave the system in a run-
down condition. Almost every one is a
victim of this disease, and the kidneys
which should not be neglected,
as these danger signals often lead to
dangerous kidney troubles. Druggists
report a large sale on Dr. Kilmer's
Swamp-Root which so many people say
soon heals and strengthens the kidneys
after an attack of grip. Swamp-Root,
being an herbal compound, has a gentle
healing effect on the kidneys, which
is almost immediately noticed in most
cases by those who try it. Dr. Kilmer
& Co., Binghamton, N. Y., offer to send
a sample size bottle of Swamp-Root,
with full directions, to every sufferer
who requests it. A trial will convince
any one who may be in need of it. Regu-
lar medium and large size bottles, for
sale at all druggists. Be sure to mention
this paper.—Adv.

Wise is the man who knows what
not to say to a woman.

To Have a Clear Sweet Skin.
Touch pimples, redness, roughness
or itching, if any, with Cuticura Oint-
ment, then bathe with Cuticura Soap
and hot water. Rinse, dry gently and
dust on a little Cuticura Talcum to
leave a fascinating fragrance on skin.
Everywhere 25c each.—Adv.

All men are good—good for some-
thing or good for nothing.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.
To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay
Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound,
and 2 oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can
put this up or you can mix it at home at
very little cost. Full directions for mak-
ing and use come in each box of Barbo
Compound. It will gradually darken
streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft
and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not
sticky or greasy, and does not rub off.—Adv.

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RURAL NEWS

LAKE VILLA

Rev. Snyder resumed his school work in Evanston Monday.

All our sick are able to be up and no new cases reported.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Douglas of Great Lakes spent Sunday with home folks.

Ruby and Anthony Leonard of Chicago spent Sunday with their parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Barnstable, Mrs. A. M. Douglas, Walter Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Manzer were Waukegan visitors Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hamlin entertained a number of friends at cards Tuesday evening in honor of their fifteenth wedding anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Burnett visited George Burnett at the Lake County hospital Monday and report that he is slowly improving.

Dr. Talbot was in Chicago one day last week and returning, brought his two little grandsons home with him, as their parents are both ill.

The Red Cross will hold a business meeting with Mrs. Fred Hamlin Thursday afternoon, Feb. 6 and all Red Cross members are urged to attend.

Our local Red Cross auxiliary has adopted seven French orphans, three directly by the auxiliary and four through the schools of the township.

Mrs. Albert Kappe received word on Monday of the death of her brother James Gorman of injuries received in action. He had been in a hospital for some time.

The Ladies Aid society will meet at the parsonage with Mrs. Snyder Wednesday, Feb. 5, for an all day meeting and sewing. Picnic dinner to which all are welcome.

Eugene Hawkins Jr., who had a barber shop at Koltze for some time has moved to our village and is now ready for business in the lower rooms of the Sugar building and living in the rooms at No. 10.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniels received a letter from Walter, who is with the army of occupation in Germany, dated Dec. 17, at Coblenz in which he states that he is well but has no idea when he will be able to come home.

The Royal Neighbors installed their officers at their regular meeting Tuesday afternoon. The Oracle, Ella Talbot was installed for the eighth year and Recorder Mabel Wald for six years. Refreshments were served and a pleasant time enjoyed.

Daily Thought.
Be wise worldly, but not worldly wise.—Quintus.

24 Gallons
a Day Increase
from 55 Cows

This heavy gain was obtained by Mr. Prontinski of St. Charles, Ill., after feeding Three Star Dairy Food over a month. This gentleman has been feeding cows for fifteen years. He knows cows and feed—has always been a heavy feeder of dried malt as well as various mixed feeds. Now he says:

Three Star
Dairy Feed

is the best feed he ever had. You can secure heavy gains from your own cows on your own farm. You add a big profit every month. A trial will convince you. Feed a few bags to two or three cows if you are a "Doubting Thomas"—watch them go up in their milk—then go to it strong with your whole herd.

Three Star Dairy feed is made right. It is not simply a mixed feed but a real manufactured product, steam cooked and steam dried—rich in sweet nourishing milk making chocolate. The cows eat it greedily—enjoy every mouthful. Digest and assimilate every particle of nourishment. It is a light bulky ration and should be fed by weight. Also it is

An Inexpensive Feed
Only \$2.70 per hundred

It is the cheapest "per gallon" milk maker on the market.

Recommended and for Sale by

ANTIOCH LUMBER &
COAL COMPANY

Antioch, Ill.

TREVOR

John Giver has the flu.

Mrs. Charles Barber spent over Sunday in Kenosha.

Wm. Evans was in Kenosha Friday serving on jury.

Ira Brown and daughter Helen were Kenosha visitors Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Letzler are visiting their children in Chicago.

A specialist from Chicago was called to see Miss Blmer on Saturday.

Mrs. Mickle spent Friday with Mrs. August Schmidt south of Wilmet.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oetting had dental work done in Antioch Wednesday.

A number of the farmers attended the milk meeting at Antioch Wednesday evening.

Some difference in the weather of the past two weeks compared with the same time last year ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Brown and daughter Helen were guests of Mrs. Brown at Salem on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Burgess of Bristol spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. George Patrick.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller and daughter of Chicago are at Mrs. Ann Sheen's for an indefinite stay.

Mr. Tonley moved his household goods from the Fredson house to the Arthur Parks house Saturday.

Mrs. Joseph Smith entertained the Fancy Work club Thursday evening, after a social time lunch was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Rasmussen of Chicago spent the week-end with the latter's sister, Mrs. Frank Hahn and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Alois Hahn went to Chicago Monday to see a sister of the former who is very sick at the hospital.

James Carey of Wilmet wired the house and barn at Henry Lubens this week, also Willis Sheen's house and Ira Brown's barn.

The full quota of sewing and knitting sent from Kenosha chapter last week was finished and returned within the specified time. Not once has the Trevor unit failed to accomplish what has been asked of them.

Our community was shocked Sunday to hear that Miss Cora Blmer of Camp Lake had passed away that morning.

Miss Blmer was the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blmer. She had carefully and lovingly nursed her mother and sister through an attack of the flu. On Saturday afternoon she was taken with the same disease and although everything was done to restore her health after one week of intense suffering she passed away. Funeral services were held at the home Tuesday afternoon and were conducted by Rev. Reitz of Salem. Interment in Liberty cemetery. She leaves to mourn, her parents, one brother and one sister, also a number of relatives and a host of friends. None knew her but to love her. Our entire community extends sympathy to the bereaved family.

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WILMOT

Mrs. G. Winchell was ill last week.

Mrs. A. Phillips was ill the past week.

Marie Mattern was home ever Sunday.

Dwain Dowell was ill the first of the week.

Edna Redlin visited Genoa relatives Tuesday.

Dr. Fletcher was called to Wilmet on Tuesday.

Ada Dean was home from Wheatland Sunday.

Mrs. J. Blenis is visiting relatives in Fond du Lac.

Mrs. Arthur Holtdorf was in Kenosha Thursday.

Prof. Phillips and wife were in Chicago Saturday.

Mrs. H. Lels and Edna have been ill with influenza.

Walter Carey transacted business in Milwaukee Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Carey spent Friday at Spring Grove.

Miss Healy was at her home in Watertown over Sunday.

Myrtle Seidenschlag called on Wilmet relatives Saturday.

Richard Klare visited his parents in Chicago Saturday.

Mrs. Charles Shales has been seriously ill the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith of Grayslake spent Sunday at G. Dean's.

Mrs. Scheaburn and Mrs. Hasselman went to Chicago Monday.

Rev. Jeele attended the Lutheran Conference in Racine this week.

Henry J. Baulden is recovering from a recent attack of rheumatism.

M. E. Pelletier and daughters Edna and Rosa were ill the past week.

Mrs. Hyde of Crystal Lake was a recent guest at the Frank Kuckman home.

J. Buckley returned from a visit in Kankakee and Chicago, the first of the week.

Mrs. T. Cole and daughters and Dean Thompson were guests of Mrs. Thompson Saturday.

Mrs. Rossmiller and children of Fontana, visited at the Dean home the first of the week.

J. Runyard bought the Dan Madden property of Walter Carey, and will take possession this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Petersen and daughter spent Sunday at A. Reynolds. The latter two remaining for the week.

Members of the Harley Davidson Motor Club of Kenosha are occupying their camp on the Fox River here this week.

The Basket Ball game scheduled with the Union Grove high school for Friday night was postponed on account of the influenza cases in Wilmet.

Vera Hegeman and Gertrude Salisbury of Milwaukee Downer, and W. Winn and family were guests at the L. Hegeman home Sunday.

Ermine Carey has been ill the past week. Grace Carey has been substituting for her during her enforced absence from the Domestic Science Department at the high school.

Louise Scherf has returned from a visit with her brother Louis Scherf and his family at Withee. Mrs. Bidinger who stayed at the Scherf home in her absence returned to Kenosha on Friday.

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PROGRAM

GIVEN BY

Antioch Commercial Association Band

CHAS. D. NICHOLLS, DIRECTOR

Thursday Evening, February 6, 1919

AT THE

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Antioch, Illinois

March--The Fox Trail

Overture--The Elves

Reverie--Sweet Recollections

Cornet Solo--A Perfect Day

By Howard Spafford

Violin Quartette--Arrival

By Misses Ruth Pollock, Mary Jack, Susan Tiffany

and Marjorie Brand, pupils of the Warren G. Bragg studio.

Grade School Orchestra--Dream Waltz

March Our Boys and Girls of California

S. E. Pollock, Conductor

Vocal Solo--Magnetic Waltz Song

By Mrs. Hughes

Cornet Duet--

By Messrs. Nicholls and Pollock

High School Orchestra--Diana Overture

S. E. Pollock, Conductor.

Vocal Solo--"Calm as the Night"

By Mrs. Adams

Trombone and Cornet Duet--Aloha Oe

By Messrs. Horton and Nicholls.

ANTIOCH BAND

A Slippery Success--Lassus Trombone

Grand Finale--A Rural Celebration

SYNOPSIS

Early morning on the farm, a rooster is heard announcing the dawn of another day. The clock strikes four. The household arises and prepares to start for the celebration. Their ride to town is portrayed by a few lively strains of music. Arrival at the fair grounds--three cheers, everybody. Someone hollers for music. The Punkville Band welcomes the arrivals with a few of their band members who assemble on time. The platform dance commences with a quadrille. "Everybody get your partners for the dances." Crowd surges to the grand stand for the races. A bugle calls up the horses. "They're off." Great excitement prevails. Daisy B is first--time one, twelve and a fifth. Crowd wanders around the grounds. "Oh! look at that man 'way up there on the high wire. Prof. Thrill is doing some fancy stunts on a tight rope, while the band plays a waltz. "Now you fellers give us one more good 'ol tune before puttin' away your horns." The band plays a lively march. Everybody prepares to leave--Be it ever so humble there's no place like home.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER

A German Deal.
Robert W. Bayne, president of the New York Republican club, said the other day:

"It's a good thing to write a square deal for little nations into the peace terms. Little nations in the past have certainly got the small end of it."

"They've been treated, especially by Germany, as jobbins was treated by Battling Hill."

"Battling Hill borrowed jobbins' best black trousers from him, and then, on one excuse or another, wouldn't give them back. A month passed, and jobbins sent an urgent messenger to Hill."

"He must have them trousers back today," Battling said, the messenger. "He's going to a funeral."

"They ain't fit to wear to a funeral now," said Battling Hill. "I've been workin' in the boiler shop in 'em."

"Oh, dear!" said the messenger. "What is poor Mr. Jobbins to do, then?"

"Du?" said Battling Hill. "Why, let him do the same as I done--borrow a pair."

Future Air Travel.
It is predicted that in ten--maybe five--years from now, the sky will be marked out in regular lines of air travel, as the earth now is bounded with steel rails. Stations and eating houses probably will be established high in the air, where the big limitless will draw up alongside captive dining balloons for the usual 25 minutes for dinner.

Aerated water will be served, and even the prices will be inflated. In this vision is seen but one feature which harks back to 1918: The dining-room girls will still be wearing those solemn, ugly black dresses, radiating the same old gloom even to the last table-farthest back in the farthest corner.

Why Didn't They Think of That?
Oiler--The ground was simply shocking after the rain; we thought the battle would have to be postponed.

Lady--Well, do you know, we were in the same predicament the day of our Red Cross festival, but we had the foresight to cover the ground with straw.--London Opinion.

Bobby's Version.
Asked to define "lunch," Bobby replied: "Lunch is what you have for dinner when your father is away."

WOMAN COUSINS

ST. LOUIS "HARRY"

Live Together Very Happily Until the Police Intervene.

St. Louis--How they live together as man and wife and how the "husband" for two years had concealed the fact from neighbors and friends that "he" was a woman, was disclosed following the arrest here of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Bern Schwartz.

Smoking a cigarette when a man and woman are together is "damned ridiculous," the "husband" kept up "his" bravado for some time after "he" had told a story Chief of Detectives Hannegan declared "one of the most remarkable in his experience."

The "husband" is really Mrs. Berna Schmidt, twenty-five, who

kept up "his" bravado for some time after "he" had told a story Chief of Detectives Hannegan declared "one of the most remarkable in his experience."

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